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THE FEDERAL FOCUS.

WHAT THE PATRIOTS ARE DOING

In Regard to the Census Supervisors—Simmons Sure to be Rejected—The National Woman's Convention—Georgia Men in the Capitol—The Presidency.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—Congress has done nothing during the week to excite public interest. The president sent in all the names of the supervisors, and only thirty-eight democrats were among the number. The south has thirty-one of them, leaving the balance of the country only seven. In consequence the democratic senators and representatives from other parts of the country are indignant, and as the senate is democratic there will be not a few of the appointees set aside. Mr. Hayes has already consented to withdraw some of the nominations—among the number, I learn, is the name of Mr. Simmons, of the 1st Georgia district. If he is not withdrawn he will not be confirmed, as Senator Gordon will make a hard fight against him on the ground of utter incompetency and his malignity towards the people of Georgia. Of course Senator Gordon will carry his point, as the democratic senators will allow each senator to control the confirmation of the supervisors of his state, especially under such circumstances as the fight will be made on Simmons.

The public session of the national woman suffrage convention held here this week created considerable interest. It was composed of the ugliest and oldest old maids that could be found in Massachusetts and Maine. Most of the northern and eastern states were represented. The only representative from the south was in the person of Mrs. Lizzie L. Saxon, who hails from New Orleans. The old girls had a gay time.

Hon. Ben Conley, of Atlanta, is in the city, and at the National. He came to look after his renomination. He thinks he will be reappointed. His commission expires on February 14th. One of the objections urged against him is, most of his clerks are democrats. This he has obviated, as he brought with him a paper signed by his clerks stating that they are republicans.

Marshal Fitzsimons, of Georgia, is also here.

General Walker, chief of the census bureau, is receiving applications for enumerators' places—several coming from Atlanta. He has nothing to do with their appointment. The supervisor of census for each district will appoint them. So as soon as the supervisor is confirmed applications should be sent to him. In the appointment of the enumerators, the supervisor will consult the wishes of the congressman who secured him the nomination.

The bill reported from the senate judiciary committee to amend section 610 of the revised statutes, relating to removal of suits by corporations and to make further provisions as to suits by and against corporators, makes several important changes in existing laws. Senator Edmunds explained that the first section provides for putting corporations that wish to remove causes from state courts to United States courts on the same footing as individuals. It also changes the statute authorizing suits by and against national banks to be brought in the first instance in United States courts, and leaves national banks on a footing with citizens of the states in which they are located, to sue and be sued in state courts.

A New York politician of some prominence, who is in town, says that Conkling will not be able to turn over the empire state to Grant. He reports that the supporters of Sherman and Blaine are quietly joining forces throughout the state in opposition to the third-term movement, and feels great confidence in their ability to block the attempt to secure a Grant delegation.

The republican opposition to Grant and a third term has taken definite shape in New York. A bureau is to be established immediately in Park Row, where documents will be distributed and collections of money received to assist in the campaign against Grantism. One of the oldest, if not most influential, republican politicians in the country will have charge of the bureau. John Sherman is really the boss and sinew of the new organization. He has provided his agent with letters of introduction to some of the most influential business men and independent republicans in the state, and cordial support and material assistance are expected from those applied to. The movement against Grant will be an organized one in every assembly district in the state, and the Sherman men expect to make serious inroads upon the strength of Conkling and the machine.

Representative Garfield gave the committee on ways and means the benefit of Secretary Sherman's views on the refunding question. When the project of a three and a half per cent bond was first broached, Sherman stoutly asserted on behalf of the New York syndicate that no bond of a lower rate of interest than four per cent would be floated at par. The fours at that time were at a premium of over two per cent, and have since gone up to four per cent premium. To day Garfield admitted that a fifty-year three and a half per cent bond could probably be sold, but he argued that a twenty-year three and a half per cent bond could not be sold. He was opposed to taking the public debt from control of the government by issuing a fifty-year bond, as it was impossible in his estimation to float a three and a half per cent bond for a shorter period, he thought that twenty-five and sixty coming due in 1881 should be funded in a four per cent bond. A majority of the committee are of the opinion that a twenty-year three and a half per cent bond can be sold at par.

THE EXODUS MOVEMENT.

The senate committee on the colored exodus to-day examined J. P. Dukeport, of Baltimore, southern agent of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company. He testified that he made several visits to North Carolina in the interests of his company to secure as large a share as possible of the exodus travel and effected arrangements with the local promoters of the movement by which the Baltimore and Ohio railroad obtained the transportation of the colored people who have gone from North Carolina to Indiana at reduced fares. In all the arrangements the company agreed to pay Taylor Evans, of Goldsboro, a colored man, who worked up the emigration a drawback of one dollar per head on each full fare passenger, fifty cents for each half ticket sold. This was a well-known standing inducement held out by himself and agents of the competing roads to get men like Evans, Perry and Williams to get up as large an emigration as possible. Evans told the witness that he commenced working up the exodus system months ago, by means of mass-meetings, secret societies, etc. While in North Carolina he had seen many circulars asserting that the colored people would find plenty of work in Indiana at wages from $1 to $1.50 per day. Perry and Williams also circulated reports that the emigrants, on reaching Washington, would be provided with new clothes and transportation to Indiana or Kansas. The circulars included what purported to be certificates from the North Carolina colored people who had gone to Indiana, that they found work, and advised their friends to follow. The witness thought that the exodus would continue as long as the negroes could raise money to pay their fare, or until checked by the unfavorable reports from their friends at the other end of the line. In this event he would go to Indiana and try to secure them as passengers back over the Baltimore and Ohio lines.

THE STEAMSHIP SUPERVISORS.

At a meeting of the supervising inspectors of steam vessels to-day, the report of the New Orleans supervisor was read showing that during the past year not a single death was occasioned by steamboat explosion which is unprecedented in the history of Mississippi steamboat navigation.

Among the gentlemen appointed by the president as special assay commissioners to test and examine the fineness and weight of metals of coin struck at the mint, is Hon. Charles Buckley, of Montgomery, Alabama, and Edward Daniel, of Virginia.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

William M. Leeds, late chief clerk of the Indian office, appeared before the senate select committee to examine into the circumstances suggested with the view of the removal of the Northern Cheyennes from the Sioux reservation to the Indian territory, and gave testimony intended to show that the complaint of these Indians that they were being starved at their agency, was true. In his testimony to-day he asserted that the Indian office was informed by their agent of the lack of food, and that Commissioner Hayt refused to furnish the agent with supplies which the treaty called for.

A Heavy Shipment.

NORFOLK, Va., January 24.—Sailed the ship Oriel for Havre, with 1,479 bales of cotton, and 43,000 bushels of corn.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XII. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1880. NO. 187

ON THE STAR ROUTE

BETWEEN MACON AND MONTICELLO.

How the Combination was Composed, and the Motive of Its Hanging Together—An Unfortunate Drink Produces a State of Temporary Upheaval.

Written for The Constitution by X. L. E.

Students of political economy are respectfully invited to go around to the post-office Monday evenings and observe the Monticello mail enter Macon. The present administration is not, as a general thing, economical, but I doubt seriously if a democratic president and congress combined could get the Monticello route worked on a cheaper scale than it now is. As far as the economy of the thing is concerned, it may be said that this particular route is on a famine basis.

The railroads cannot run to every point, and consequently cannot do the entire mail business. Recognizing this fact, the government has established certain lines, known as "star routes" from the fact that when daylight dies, the carriers along those lines have only the heavenly bodies to guide them on their way. Through the indulgence of the government, they are hampered by but few rules and simple schedules. Go as you please, and come when you can, is about the whole of it, though to the carrier along our particular route has been added, "Get into Macon on Monday, if possible," and I may add he generally does so. He was so particular in observing this latter rule, that once when his accustomed mule went dead lame and broke down completely on one of his trips and he had continued the journey in an ox-cart, finding he was making too much speed, he camped out at Cross Keys all day Sunday and crawled into Macon next day, strictly according to schedule.

The glory of the government is the Monticello mail combination. I say combination, for it is composed of three parts, each dependent on the other and all necessary. First, there is Bosphorus, the mule who has been in the business for years and knows the route better than any living man. Bosphorus is a curiosity; he is estimated to be thirty-odd years of age, and his skin when he trots looks like a blanket spread over a man having a fit. But Bos, has genius. It is said that frequently last year when the carrier, who had then grown somewhat old and thick-headed, would fix his eye on Orion or Mars and pull the old mule around toward where he thought Monticello lay, slackened the reins, Bos., relying only on memory, would return to the proper road, and jog along quietly home. Latterly it has been necessary to shove him out of Monticello, to land him safe in Macon, or vice versa.

The second and next important part of the combination is the conveyance, an antique two-wheel sulky, that wabbles along with the mail bag slung upon the axle. The sulky has a heartless and discouraged appearance, and careens frightfully. A friend of the carrier lately made a calculation to show, that for every mile it traveled straight ahead, the occupant traveled two, side ways, and now they have framed a petition to increase his pay on the ground that his route has been trebled in length.

The third portion of the combination is the driver. It is a matter of surprise to some that the government did not issue the commission to the mule, furnish him with a calendar, and a list of legal holidays, and do away with the driver. I have been reliably informed, however, that a driver is absolutely indispensable. In the first place, the mule needs company; just think of making a beast travel eighty miles a week with nobody to commune with—nobody to share his hopes and fears! Even a great and powerful government, would not thus impose upon a helpless beast. And then the mule needs a driver; and he needs assistance. There are hills along the route where the driver has to alight, shoulder the United States mail, and sulky cushion, and having scraped the mud from the wheels, shove Bosphorus, sulky and all over the crest. His assistance is also necessary on the down grade, for Bosphorus has but one way of going down hill: it is always a race for life, when that sulky begins to crowd him, and were not the driver aboard to throw out his block of wood and rope attached as a sort of drag anchor, the United States mail would run off with Bosphorus a dozen times a day. I trust, therefore, that the driver will not be dispensed with. There is such a thing as running even political economy in the ground.

The old darkey who used to engineer the Monticello mail combination across the country is no more. His course is run. Politically speaking, he is dead; but there are many legends remaining illustrating his peculiarities. He always carried a bottle of whisky, and had the utmost confidence in Bosphorus and the United States. Whenever he wanted to leave Bos. alone for a few moments en the road, he would get out his tag which was addressed "To the P. M. at Macon (or Monticello)," buckle it on the old fellow, and having pasted a cancelled postage stamp between his eyes, leave him to continue his journey alone, trusting to the U. S. to protect a message upon which one full fare had been paid. And he was kind to the brute—in fact, too kind. The only time he came near failing to reach Macon on Monday was owing to an act of charity bestowed on Bosphorus—an act which cost the carrier his place. The day was cold, and a chilling sleet was falling. Whenever they struck a puddle, they did so through a coating of ice; the heart of the old man was touched with pity for his beast; the whisky bottle had been called upon frequently during the day and was empty, but there was a small jug aboard. The old man was slewed, so to speak, and in his drunken charity, decided to warm up Bosphorus with a drink. He replenished the bottle, and called on Bos. to pause. This was a call that Bos. never failed to heed, and consequently he paused. The old man alighted, and after tacking across the road a half dozen times succeeded in moving on to the mule's head, and proceeded to give him a "smile." Nobody knows how much whisky went down that mule's throat. The doctor says he drank the entire quart, but his testimony, under the circumstances, must be received with caution. After several ineffectual attempts to remount, the old man succeeded, and the concern got under way. It soon became evident that the Monticello mail combination was drunk in all its parts! A near-sighted man with one glass eye could have seen that. The driver was careening one way, the mule another, and between the two rival motions, the sulky, struggling to keep up, filled the air with loud complainings. This continued until the trio reached the last hill towards Macon, about dark. How the establishment got up to the top nobody knows, and the driver could give but a vague account of it. All he recollected was the mule, as soon as he felt the downward pressure on the other side, and realized that he was too drunk to run, gathered himself for a mighty effort, and—kicked. There was a wild flutter; the sulky went straight up into the air, and the darkey came straight down on the mule. That was all he knew. But that night, at 11 o'clock, the police found a mule in front of the post-office. Upon his back, with arms around his neck and asleep lay a darkey and in front of him, upside down, with a bag dangling between the wheels was the sulky. Bosphorus had kicked it clear over his head, and shoved the Monticello mail into Macon on time.

QUESTIONS OF THE DAY

As Discussed from Bill Arp's Standpoint.

Written for the Constitution.

That railroad boom continues to bother me. I'm a sympathetic sort of a creature, and when I see my friends in trouble I am not happy. Do you think Grady will be able to catch up with it? I know he is a good one, but then when a fox crosses his own track, and runs up two or three branches, and walks the top rail of a worm fence for a quarter of a mile, it's more than any dog can do to tree him. And then besides, if Grady has got to stop at every nabob's park and have a pet deer driven up to him to be shot at, he will never catch up with the boom. But then I suppose he will acquire fame as a hunter, and have a thrilling romance written under the name of "Grady, the Pet Deer Slayer."

If you need any more help in this business I am at your service for I sympathize with your people and will do all I can to bring the boom back to where it belongs. Somehow the thing got away the suddenest I ever saw. I hope your folks will get over it before long and be able to resume business. Nabor Freeman has just swapped back and says he wanted to make a mule trade but nobody would talk to him about anything but the railroads. Says he tried to get an advertisement in your paper about some Jersey cows but you said there wouldn't be any room until that boom was caught. I don't think it fits the case exactly but I couldent help thinking about an old horse thief over in South Carolina who was riding along in a cart to see his own hanging. His wife was riding along with him taking on powerfully, but after while she rallied a little and says she "Jack, you are about to leave me and the children alone in the world and I thought I would ask you before you go when is the best time to sow turnips." "Jane," said he, "dont talk to me about turnips now for I'm in no condition to put my mind on business."

But everybody is subject to losses and crosses and disappointments in this sublunary life and I hope your people will bear up with Christian fortitude. If the prayers of the church dont comfort you, why then I reckon you had better pass round the hat and we will all do our share. It looks like most everything is getting out of joint. Nothing happens that we've been looking for and a good many things are turning up that we did'nt expect. Garcelon's grit has pulverized. Edison's electic light hangs fire and some of my wife and children will get blowed up yet by kerosene oil I'm afraid. Cole's brains and Joe Brown's judgment have sprung a leak. Jackson and Brunswick has got into chancery. The Georgia Western is growing up in briars. Gadsden has called in her foreign ambassadors and tell back upon her suburbs. Folks are in doubt whether to move to Carrollton or move away from there. Griffin is like the Jackson county farmer who got ready to abandon his land and move to Texas, and when his friends told him about the fever and ager, and the tarantulas, and the Comanche Indians, says he, "I knew all that; but when a man has lived for twenty years on a poor place, with Jim Jackson on one side of him and Jack Dobbs on the other, it dont matter where he moves, he can be scarcely worse off than that." Rome, I hope she wont build a wall around Bibb county to make sure of her commerce. Rome holds up her aspiring head, points to her rivers and steamboats, and wagon trade, and the Shorter college, squirts the crystal streams from her hydrants and complacently says, "if Atlanta is not the center of space I are."

But after all I don't see that our people are hurt anywhere by the escape of the boom. If they are not set forward I don't see that they are set back any. Speculators in stocks have made and lost and lost and made but the money is all here yet in somebody's hands. Joe Brown ain't dead. Colt's stockholders reniged and went back on him but Joseph has got a few trumps yet and by and by he'll play em. Night and day I hear his cars a rolling. When Judge Walker was elected president of the Blue Mountain railroad a man wanted to build an iron furnace up there and went to the judge to contract for cheap rates on pig iron. "My dear sir," said the judge, "this is all a new business to me but pig iron is a mighty heavy thing to haul and I'm afraid it will break down my cars and wear out my road." But Joseph is not afraid of wearing out his road. He will bring on the western freights and distribute them, and I dont reckon the sea will move away from Savannah and Port Royal and Brunswick.

Railroads are a big thing for the country, and I dont see how we could get along without them; but then there are some bigger things that ought not to be lost sight of. A railroad to a country is just what a wagon is to a farm, but the farm is a bigger thing than the wagon, and if my wagon breaks down I'm not going to alarm the neighborhood about it, especially when I've got a cart and steers to fall back on. I've got some little booms at home that concern me more than railroads and which are not satisfactory by no means. There is my wheat boom, which is pale and sickly—caught the pneumonia on the 27th of November and has never recovered and my nabors crops are in the same fix and I fear we wont need any railroads or wagons either to carry off our surplus this year. And then there is a little brimstone boom that is worrying me beyond all measure, and if it don't subside pretty soon I shall have to leave home for a season. You see I had dug a flower-pit and rigged it up with shelves and put glass windows in the top of it, and Mrs. Arp and the girls had managed one way and another to fill it with geraniums and all sorts of pretty things and some of them were in bloom and everything growing so nice and smelt so sweet and the women folks were proud of em and nursed them and watered them and showed them to everybody; but yesterday they discovered some little varmints, about as big as a gnat, were gathering on the leaves and doing damage, and when they told me about it, I didn't say nothing, but I thought. I knew what would kill em, for I had used it in the hen house, and it worked like a charm. So I got some sulphur and put it in an old pan and set it afire and shut down the sash. Well, I have killed all the bugs, that's a fact, and the misery of it is I have killed most everything else. I am not going to enlarge upon the melancholy consequences, but will just say I wish my folks would put on mourning and be done with it. I can't stand this sort of resigned sadness that's hovering over us much longer. If they would tear around and cut up a little and quit, I wouldent mind it, but this drooping way they've got of going to the flower pit like it was a graveyard is just a killing me. They dont say nothing and I dont say nothing, so I have been reading history for consolation. I took up Jim Waddell's life of Linton Stephens and read it over again and it did me good. It always does me good to read the letters of that great and good man. I wish everybody would read them, for they come home to a man and make him feel better and think more of himself and less of his troubles. Jim Waddell did a great service to our people when he published that beautiful history and I thank him for it. Yours,

BILL ARP.

ROSA YOUNG has brought suit against the Louisville and Nashville railway company for $25,000 damages. Her husband was killed in November, being run over by a train after having his foot caught in a faultily constructed frog.

ON THE RAIL.

THE LATEST FROM THE BOOM.

The Reported Advances of the Pennsylvania Road Rejected by Standiford—Efforts Constituting Cole—The New Havana Line of Ocean Steamers.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LOUISVILLE, January 24.—The most perfect quiet prevails in railroad circles tonight. Newcomb and Standiford arrived this morning, but will say nothing. They remain here till Tuesday, when they meet Cole at Nashville. At this conference all the questions will be settled, and the course of both Cole and Standiford determined upon.

Mr. DeFuniak was not responsible for all the points in my dispatch of the 21st, but merely for the remarks about the Georgia Western and Havana steamships. He did not say that the Central lease would not be confirmed, and there is even a possibility to-night that it will be. There is a strong desire to conciliate all the elements and work in one grand system, but nothing will be known until Tuesday. All that is said now is whispered confidentially.

The strongest denials are made as to Gould's alleged purchase of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, but there are still rumors afloat.

The Nashville people are buying Nashville and Chattanooga stock and will make a fight in the legislature if necessary. Meetings will be held there next week.

The Cincinnati Southern people are seeking immediate conference with Cole and Brown by telegrams. H. W. G.

That Conference With Tom Scott.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, January 21.—The proposition of the Pennsylvania railroad company to lease the Louisville and Nashville combined lines has been rejected by President Standiford on the part of the latter company. Mr. Standiford said the proposition was not new; it was made once before some months ago, and then declined, for reasons similar to those which influenced its rejection now. The stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville company would never consent to such an arrangement, and it would not be for their interest to do so. Negotiations of a modified sort are, however, now in progress looking toward the joint control of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington line between Cincinnati and Louisville, which would give the Pennsylvania company a direct connection with the lines of the Louisville and Nashville company, and thus accomplish the proposed combination of interests in another way, although both companies would continue entirely independent of each other so far as their management is concerned. The story put forward on the street that the Louisville and Nashville people intend to include the South Carolina railroad in their combination is officially denied. This road is in the hands of a receiver, and it would require, besides, the building of 100 miles of additional line over the mountains to make the necessary connections.

Special dispatch to St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

CHICAGO, January 22.—The report that negotiations are in progress between the Pennsylvania railroad company and the Louisville and Nashville railroad for the leasing of the latter by the Pennsylvania company, is looked upon with suspicion in railroad circles here. It is believed these negotiations rather look towards a traffic arrangement between these organizations than a lease, as Colonel Scott is known to be opposed to further extension of his system of roads. It is generally believed here that the Gould syndicate has a finger in the pie of the Louisville and Nashville. The syndicate, however, seeming to be unwilling to have itself identified with the late southern aspirations for fear of arousing too much public apprehension and opposition, allows the Pennsylvania company to take care of that portion of their interests. That the Pennsylvania roads are identified with the syndicate is proved by an arrangement with Colonel Scott for the extension of the Texas and Pacific, and friendly relations with the Gould and Vanderbilt systems. These statements are confirmed by a New York dispatch which says that modified negotiations are in progress looking toward the joint control of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington line, between Cincinnati and Louisville, which would give the Pennsylvania company a direct connection with the lines of the Louisville and Nashville company and thus accomplish the proposed combination of interests in another way.

Louisville Courier-Journal, 23d.

A Courier-Journal reporter called on Mr. Fred. DeFuniak, general manager of the Louisville and Nashville road, yesterday, for the purpose of getting something of interest in regard to the many rumors concerning the road. During the conversation, the report that the Pennsylvania railroad company had leased the Louisville and Nashville road and its lines was touched upon. Mr. DeFuniak laughed at the idea, and denied the rumor in the strongest terms, saying "the only truth in the rumor is that these gentlemen did have a conference, but on an entirely different subject. The lease of the road was not contemplated at all." Mr. Newcomb or Mr. McCullough; it is a matter not thought of, and will probably never take place. After such successful action as has characterized the directory of the company in the past few weeks, it is hardly probable that they would look to a sale or a lease so immediately."

In answer to the question, in the interest of what road will the Macon and Brunswick road be run, Mr. DeFuniak said the road is in the hands of capitalists independent of the Louisville and Nashville road, and it is not yet known with which system it will be connected.

Report—When will the Lebanon branch of your road ever be completed?

Mr. DeFuniak—That is a subject of minor importance. Its completion, however, is only a question of time.

Dr. E. D. Standiford, H. V. Newcomb and other officers of the road will return home from New York to-night.

"Gath" in the Cincinnati Enquirer.

NEW YORK, January 22.—There is a rumor to-night that the Louisville and Cincinnati Short-Line has been gobbled up by the Standiford combination. I hear that the Pennsylvania railroad directory met the Louisville directory at the Windsor hotel to-day, and whatever passed moved up Louisville and Nashville stock from 114 to 123. Mr. Standiford told me that he had made $100,000 to-day for a by stander he indicated. Standiford "tole" me that he had bought the controlling stock in Cole's railroads, and paid the money into the Continental bank to-day, in advance of the delivery of part of the stock. Mr. Standiford said that the Louisville railroad interest had command of all the money it could possibly want, and that one woman interested in the property had $25,000,000. Said he: "We work together like a band of brothers. We do not desire to prejudice the interests of Cincinnati. I would scorn to manage a great railroad interest in a purely local interest, and desire to have Cincinnati and Louisville feel that we include them equally in our thoughts. The only effect of this consolidation will be to equalize rates of freight, so that the poorer or richer merchants will not be at an inequality."

At another place in the conversation Mr. Standiford said that Cincinnati had been the most stupid city of the modern period in attending to everything better than its communications—declaring president Hatch of them looking out for its greater welfare. He remarked: "The time was when for $25,000 Cincinnati could have owned the controlling interest in our whole trunk line and principal leases. Instead of making that timely investment, they have spent $20,000,000 in building a road across the barrens to Chattanooga."

Standiford further remarked that he possessed, as the fiduciary officer of the Louisville railroad interests, the controlling stock in the New Albany and Lake Michigan railroad, and they would either lease or build into Chicago speedily. He said that Louisville was the greatest leather mart in the world, the second furniture mart in the country, the principal place in America for manufacturing drain and gas-pipe, and the first plow manufacturing city in the world, having one factory that made 1,000 plows a day. Here I dismiss Mr. Standiford, who was throughout guarded in his conversation to that extent that I forebore to ask him some suggested questions.

Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.

NEW YORK, January 22.—The officers of the Louisville and Nashville railroad returned to Louisville to-day, having accomplished the chief objects of their visit to this city—the purchase of a controlling interest in their rival, the Nashville and Chattanooga. This morning President Standiford and Vice-President Newcomb had a conference with President Scott and J. N. McCullough, of the Pennsylvania railroad, relative to the joint control of a line connecting the two systems. This road is understood to be the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad, running between the two places first named in its title. An understanding was arrived at between the conferring companies, and the adjournment to Louisville was to perfect the arrangement. The subject of admitting the Louisville road to the trunk line freight pool, on the ground of its through line from Chicago to the seaboard was discussed.

Conciliating Cole.

Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.

LOUISVILLE, January 23.—It is thought to be well assured at Louisville and Nashville headquarters that Cole has been mollified, and will retain his connection with the system as the president of his own lines. Victor Newcomb, of the Louisville and Nashville road, is a kinsman of Cole, and the task of pacifying the Nashville ex-king has been left to the plausible vice-president, who has been sugaring the wires with sweet messages ever since the purchase was made. Indeed, the first intimation Cole had that the deed was done was in a conciliatory dispatch from Newcomb.

Arrangements have been made by which Cole can unload his stock of over $100,000 at saving figures, and the Louisville and Nashville people feel jubilant over the prospect of retaining him, and thus removing a formidable element of opposition. They scout the idea of an alliance between Cole, Brown and the Cincinnati Southern, and say that they can prevent this by holding the building of the Georgia Western over the Western and Atlantic railroad lease company. To build that road would destroy the monopoly of the Western and Atlantic railroad in the western business for Georgia, and would open new coal fields to compete with the immense coal beds owned by the lessees of that road. Brown and his friends are heavily in arnest in the lease and the Dade and Chickamauga coal-fields, and can not afford to force the building of a road that will injure both interests, no matter how hostile they may feel to the Louisville and Nashville people. It is firmly believed in Louisville that Cole will give up all ides of opposition, and that Brown will surrender at discretion. If the Louisville and Nashville did not hold the Georgia Western franchise, which is the key to the situation, they frankly acknowledge that there might be trouble, but they are saucy and well satisfied as it is.

Per contra, advices from Atlanta state reliably that the deed to the Georgia Western franchise is held by the mayor of Atlanta as a trustee, and he says he will not consider it to the Louisville and Nashville company unless they pledge themselves to build it at once. If they do not do this he will tender them the money they paid for it, and turn the franchise over to parties who will build. This is authentic. The franchise was sold to the Louisville and Nashville on the express ground that they would build under it. If the mayor forces the Louisville and Nashville to build, that will produce war between Cole, Brown and the Louisville and Nashville, and force an alliance with the Cincinnati Southern. If they will not build, he will withhold the franchise and leave them powerless.

As to Cole's personal feelings, he told me on Tuesday that he would not, under any circumstances, remain with the Louisville and Nashville company unless they confirmed his contracts and left him in control of the St. Louis and Savannah line. He was very positive on this point, and Newcomb has an ugly job of conciliation on hand.

The New Havana Line.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 21.—The management of the Louisville and Nashville railroad has made arrangements for a direct steamship line between Havana and one of its gulf ports. Which one it will be has not yet been decided, but it will be either Mobile or Pensacola. The steamer Admiral, which at present has General Grant aboard for Havana, will be the first of the line, which is to start about the 1st of March. Arrangements will be made to have fast trains to connect with the steamers, so as to get passengers and freight to New York as quick as possible. This will be the shortest route for passengers from the north, east, or west, and will effect a saving in time of about 24 hours from New York to Havana of four hours. Merchants in this city, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, and in other cities within reach of the road will be enabled to ship direct to Havana, Mexico, and South America on through bills of lading, and arrangements will also be made in the former city for return freights. The line will be built or chartered to form a series of steamships to run between the ports selected and that of Havana.

The Cincinnati Southern.

Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.

CHATTANOOGA, January 22.—The post-office department has notified the authorities of the Cincinnati Southern railroad that, commencing on the 1st of February, they will be ready to forward mails to Cincinnati by their route. It is said to-night that arrangements are being perfected between the trustees of the Southern road and R. G. Huston & Co., the contractors, by which the latter will be given full management of the road between Somerset and Boyce's station, with authority to run trains, collect fares and freights until they shall complete their work. This seems strangely at variance with the hitherto understood relations between the trustees and Huston, but it is certain that some important move is pending, as Huston's representatives at the southern end of the line are expecting Engineer Bouscaren daily and almost hourly. The contest between Colonel E. W. Cole regarding the eastern outlet of the Louisville and Nashville road presents no new features from this point on the line. The Nashville people do not get over their mad spell at being side-tracked by Louisville, and they have a project on foot to get a bill through the legislature this winter empowering the city of Nashville to levy a tax and build a road to strike the Cincinnati Southern at Emory Gap, and provide that it shall forever be the property of Nashville and the subscribers along the line, and never be swallowed up by other companies. This may not be done, but it is being strongly urged by the people who have influence in the politics of the state, and has many adherents in East Tennessee. Another project is to build an independent line of road to Knoxville to act as a feeder to the Cincinnati Southern, but this isn't so much talked of as it was two or three years ago.

The Blue Ridge Route.

Special dispatch to the Charleston News and Courier.

NEW YORK, January 22.—The unusual demand, during the last few days, for South Carolina railroad stock and unsecured bonds is explained at last. A syndicate of New York capitalists, prominent among whom are Samuel Sloan, president of the Delaware and Lackawanna railroad, Moses Taylor and Richard Lathers, has been formed for the purpose of taking control of the South Carolina railroad and releasing it from the litigation which now keeps it in the custody of the United States court, with a view to making it without delay the terminal link in the chain of roads which shall connect the great railroad system of the west with the Atlantic seaboard at Charleston.

If the plans of the syndicate are carried out, the road is to be managed with such energy as will speedily render Charleston the leading shipping port south of New York. Sixty miles of road are to be built immediately to connect the South Carolina railroad via Spartanburg, Hendersonville and Wolf Creek and the Cincinnati Southern road. A fleet of new and splendid steamers is to be placed on the New York and Charleston line. These, it is said, will eclipse those now plying on the Savannah line, and are intended, amongst other things, to accommodate the Florida trade. The syndicate already own about 40,000 shares of the stock of the South Carolina railroad company, one of its members alone holding 20,000 shares. They do not look to any unfair combination with other roads, but expect to win success by dint of the completion of the shortest and most direct route from the Ohio river to the Atlantic seaboard. They say that the March report will show the South Carolina railroad to be in excellent financial condition.

Press Comments.

Louisville News and Post.

It is denied officially that there are any negotiations pending to lease the Louisville and Nashville road to the Pennsylvania road. The present owners are amply able to control it. But there are other projects afoot that will be made public in a few days, full of importance to the whole south, the consummation of which will not arouse the jealous indignation of either Nashville or Atlanta, however great may be the charging of Cincinnati and St. Louis.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The purchase of a controlling interest in the stock of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway by the Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern places the management of all the railway lines in the central southern states in the hands of one company. For some time there has been sharp rivalry between the Nashville and Chattanooga and the Louisville and Nashville, but this purchase ends it, and henceforth there will be no more competition between the great southern lines. The combination makes one of the largest railway systems in the world, and in time it will be a very valuable property. Its connections with St. Louis and Chicago would enable it to compete with the great eastern trunk lines, but as co-operation has taken the place of competition in railway management, there is no likelihood that the southern and northern system will clash. It is impossible to say what effect the new deal will have on rates in the south, but it is quite certain that, if there is any change, it will be an advance. However, it need hardly be feared that the managers will make exorbitant charges for their services, as they know that the people, through state and national legislation, can compel them to listen to reason.

Another Big Railroad Consolidation.

NEW YORK, January 24.—The consolidation of the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific railroads, was accomplished this evening, and the new consolidated company will be known as the Union Pacific railroad company. The following officers were elected: Sidney Diller, president; vice-president, Elisha Atkins; secretary and treasurer, Henry McFarland; directors, Fred. Ames, Elisha Atkins, Ezra H. Baker, and F. G. Dexter, of Boston, Carlos S. Greely, of St. Louis, Sidney Dillon, Russell Sage, J. Gould, Solon Humphries, David Dowes and Thomas T. Eckert, New York, W. L. Scott, of Erie, Pa., G. M. Dodge, of Iowa, John Sharp, Salt Lake City; S. S. Clark, Omaha. The plan of the consolidation is the exchange of the stock of the three roads for that of the new company, dollar for dollar, at par. The bonds of the road will remain as at present, and will be liens in the several divisions as originally placed.

PARNELL IN FRANCE.

How His Progress is Viewed in that Country.

LONDON, January 24.—The Paris Temps, commenting on the sympathy shown Mr. Parnell by the American dignitaries and legislatures, says: "Mr. Parnell has evidently been adroit in selecting the time for his American campaign. The presidential elections will be held in the course of this year, and the vote of seven million Irish electors is very important. There is no wish to estrange the Irish and their ties is why Mr. Parnell is supported. He will return to Ireland with prestige of great success and strength given him by respectable men of money in his party, and will therefore approach the coming election in especially favorable circumstances with the organization, well prepared and with plenty of money."

The German Army.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, January 24.—The Times in a leading editorial article to-day, commenting on a proposed increase in the German army, says: "What is disturbing in the matter is a vivid revelation it affords of the terrible condition of the armed force in which Europe exists from day to day. By wisdom and firmness the statesmen may avert a collision of these armed forces, but such an achievement will need incessant vigilance, and patience. At such a time England ought to hold herself as free as possible from all unnecessary engagements in order to be able, if necessary, to make her voice heard at some critical moment when the whole course of European history might be hanging in the balance. Far greater issues to the world are now at stake in Europe than in any other quarter of the globe, and in deciding them, England may have a still more beneficent part to play than ever she has yet fulfilled. To play it effectually, she must be strong, and she should be at peace.

A Prize Fight in Ohio.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

TOLEDO, O., January 24.—A prize fight occurred here yesterday between Prof. Clark, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Dick Murray, of New York. The contestants, with a small party of their friends went to Dundee, Mich., and proceeded into the woods where a ring was formed, and at 10:30 a.m. the battle commenced. Twenty-nine rounds were fought in one hour and twelve minutes, when Clark was declared winner. Murray was roughly handled. There was no interruption to the fight, and it is not thought any arrests will be made.

Canadian Annexation.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MONTREAL, January 24.—Mr. Perrault's new magazine entitled "Canadian Emancipation," is out. The following is the opening sentence of the first article; "In unfolding the flag of the Canadian emancipation and commercial union with the United States, we answer the earnest call of the patriots, citizens and business men all over the land."

Jumped the Track.

NEW YORK, January 24.—At 12:50 this morning, as an emigrant train on the elevated railroad was going south on Eighth avenue, the engine jumped the track, caused by a misplaced switch, and fell to the ground, a distance of twenty-five feet. Seven men on the engine fell with it, and two were seriously and others slightly injured.

SENSE AND SENTIMENT.

THE only disadvantage of an honest heart is credulity.

UNDER our greatest troubles often lie our greatest treasures.

INDUSTRY needs not wish, and he that lives upon hope will die fasting.

TRUE honor is to honesty what the court of chancery is to common law.

HE that can compose himself is wiser than he that composes books.

HE that calls a man ungrateful sums up all the evil that a man can be guilty of.

A LEAF, a sunbeam, a landscape, the ocean make an analogous impression on the mind.

THE glorified spirit of the infant is as a star to guide the mother to its own blissful clime.

LAWS are like cobwebs, which may catch small flies, but let wasps and hornets break through.

THE man who can hold his tongue longest in controversy is the one who will come out successful in the end.

IT is not so much what one does as what one tries to do, that makes the soul strong and fit for a noble career.

HOPE is a flatterer, but the most upright of all parasites, for she frequents the poor man's hut as well as the palace of his superior.

THE original of all taste is the same, and virtue is the only nobility. Talent and worth are the only eternal grounds of distinction.

THE roses of pleasure seldom last long enough to adorn the brow of him that plucks them, and they are generally gone which do not retain their sweetness after they have lost their beauty.

HE that embarks in the voyage of life will always wish to advance rather by the impulse of the wind than the strokes of the oar, and many founder in the passage while they lie waiting for the gale.

THE web of our life is of a mingled yarn, good and ill together; our virtues would be proud if our faults whipped them not, and our crimes would despair if they were not cherished by our virtues.

UNDER ARMS.

THE RADICAL REBELLION IN MAINE.

Corporal Davis Calls Out the Rebel Brigadiers of the State to Resist the Lawful Government—A Frowning Front Presented on Both Sides.

AUGUSTA, ME., January 24.—The general impression is that matters are in a more critical condition than they have been for some time. Crowds are collecting at various points, secret clans of armed men are drilling, and other circumstances tend to create alarm. The Chronicle, greenback labor organ, of Auburn, states that the state house must be taken, though it costs a thousand lives. The government is not alarmed and will make the state-house perfectly impregnable. The first military company ever entered the state-house, marched in at midnight. Pillsbury,

The Constitution.

Entered as second class matter at the Atlanta post-office, December 11, 1879.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 25, 1880

It is now stated on good authority that the Cincinnati Southern railroad will not be opened for business before the first day of March. Owing to land slips and the hasty completion of the southern part of the road, considerable work remains to be done before the road will be in excellent condition.

The winter's crop of senators includes only five, all told—Mahone, of Virginia; Garfield, of Ohio; Gorman, of Maryland; George, of Mississippi, and Gibson, of Louisiana. None of them have ever sat in the senate, and only two of them in the house. George and Gibson will supplant republicans, and Garfield, a democrat, making a net democratic gain of one. No more senators are to be elected until after the fall elections.

The defeat in the house of the bill to compel the national banks to keep one-half of their reserve fund in gold, is without special significance. The truth is, the banks as a whole keep three-fourths of their reserves in coin any way, and they therefore had very little interest in the bill. They did not opose it. The negative vote is incapable of analysis, being made up of greenbacks, anti-national bank advocates, hard money and soft money democrats and republicans. The vote simply shows, if it has any meaning at all, that the house prefers the let-well-enough-alone policy, and will not therefore enter upon any financial legislation at this session. This is the true policy.

Civil war may not exist in Maine, but it certainly will break out there if the men who have seized the state house attempt to crush out by force the government that represents a clear majority of the state. The fusionists have reached a point where they will make a stand. They do not propose to be driven by bayonets or wiped out by legislation. Both sides are arming, every militia company is under orders, and Corporal Davis, true to his instincts as a republican, is thinking of calling on the president for aid. The corporal will save his state unnecessary bloodshed by proceeding very cautiously, and Mr. Hayes will do well to consult congress before he proceeds to settle the Maine business.

One week ago to-day The Constitution startled the state with a special dispatch announcing the scoop of the Cole lines by the Louisville and Nashville company. A week of rumors and counter-rumors has passed, and to-day the problem is as difficult of solution as it was last Sunday. The status of the State road, the disposition of the Central contract, the fate of the Georgia Western, the plans of the Cincinnati Southern, and the progress of the Macon and Brunswick, are all open questions. The Constitution has all these subjects well in hand; every source of information on these subjects is closely watched by its vigilant correspondents; and we therefore feel justified in assuring our readers that every development in the huge and complicated problem will be laid before them at the earliest possible moment.

Counting the Electoral Vote.

The select committee of the house on the subject of electoral counts has reported the Bicknell or Southard bill, and the house has made it a special order ot next Thursday. The subject is therefore not only one of importance, but one that will soon be freely discussed and decisively acted upon.

The chief provisions of the reported bill are found in one section, which is as follows:

Sec. 8. Congress shall be in session on the second Monday in February succeeding every meeting of the electors. The senate and house of representatives shall meet in the hall of representatives at 1 o'clock, post meridiem, on that day, and the president of the senate shall be the presiding officer. Two tellers shall be previously appointed on the part of the senate and two on the part of the house of representatives. The president of the senate shall then open all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes. The votes shall then be counted by the two houses of congress, in the alphabetical order of the states, as certified by the executive thereof by its highest judicial tribunal shall be conclusive, and the vote shall be counted in accordance therewith, unless reversed by both houses, and if there be more than one judicial decision, each purporting to be by the highest court of the same state, the decision held by both houses to be that of the lawful tribunal shall be conclusive unless reversed by both houses. Where there has been a controversy in any state as aforesaid, and no such certified decision has been transmitted, or when two or more such certified decisions have been transmitted, the contested votes from such state shall not be counted unless both houses concur therein; and if there be several electoral certificates from any state and no judicial decision, the certificate held by both houses to be executed by the proper authority shall be conclusive unless rejected by both houses.

The object of the bill is of course to settle doubtful questions connected with the counting of the electoral vote. At present there are a number of questions that men differ upon as their interests look one way or the other—questions that brought us to the verge of civil war in 1876—questions that have arisen in nine out of nineteen electoral counts; and the Bicknell bill has been devised to settle as many of these questions as one law can reach.

Take, for instance, the claim of the republicans in 1876 that the vice-president is the only competent officer to count the vote, the two houses being only lookers-on of such a tremendous act of authority. The pending bill declares that he is to open the certificates, and that the count is to be made by the two houses. This has long been the practice, but for the safety of the republic the law on this point should be made explicit.

The bill then provides for cases of dispute or duplicate returns. It seeks to have all such cases decided in the states by declaring that the decision of the highest court of a state in such a case shall be received as final authority unless both houses, voting separately, shall reject it. Prompt and appropriate state legislation in accordance with this provision, would probably dispose of nineteen out of every twenty disputed cases. But if a disputed case shall come before congress upon which the highest court of the interested state has not passed, then the vote of that state shall not be counted at all unless both houses concur.

The terms of this bill are almost exactly those of the bill that Senator Morton advocated; and it is plain that no more reasonable bill can be devised while congress and the executive politically disagree. In the next count, it is true that the democrats will control both houses, and would, therefore, have the supervision of the returns, but so they will if this bill does not become a law. In the case of Maine, for example, the democrats might without this bill exercise a wide discretion; under the bill their action would be governed by the decision of the supreme court of the state. The subject is however, broader and deeper than mere parties. It involves the peace and perpetuity of the union. It seeks to remove as far as possible all margin for controversy; and while men may differ as to some of its propositions, yet every patriotic citizen must, we think, conclude that the Bicknell bill is better than no bill at all on this subject. Some democrats may say that congress has no power to exclude under any circumstances the vote of a state, and a good many republicans may now declare that congress has no power to go behind the returns of an election; but every man who is not a partisan will be apt to say that it is better to have fixed rules of law than to leave the whole subject practically open to the discretion of congress and the dictates of party.

Provinciality in Literature—A Defense of Boston.

There are evidences in the air that Boston has been stung to the quick by some casual remarks which occur in a recently-published essay on Hawthorne from the highly cultured pen of Mr. Henry James, Jr. We say casual remarks, for in the atmosphere of culture, even eating, drinking and sleeping are casual; but the truth is, Mr. James insists from the beginning to the end of his essay, that American literature is provincial and New England literature especially so. That such remarks should have the effect of ruffling the feelings of Boston is quite natural, though it goes without saying that Boston is far too polite to show any particular annoyance. The editor of the Atlantic Monthly contents himself (as he remarks) with saying that the provinciality strikes him as being somewhat over-insisted upon; and adds, with amazing humor: "Speaking "from the stand-point of not being at all "provincial ourselves, we think the epi- "thet is sometimes mistaken." Could combined defense and criticism be more delicious than that? The Advertiser, second only to the Atlantic Monthly as a representative of literary Boston, winces visibly under what it is pleased to term Mr. James's satire, and closes a comparatively pleasant review of the essay with a sarcastic thrust quite as keen as any of the perfumed shafts hurled into the quiet neighborhoods of New England by Mr. James.

Under the circumstances, there is nothing left for Boston to do but to borrow a theory from Atlanta, the cracker city of Georgia, and boldly defend it. That theory is, that no enduring work of the imagination has ever been produced save by a mind in which the provincial instinct was the controlling influence. Modesty compels us to call this statement a theory, but a very little examination on the part of Boston will show that it is one of the elemental facts upon which all literature is based. And if Boston will pursue the fact a little farther into the regions of philosophy, she will discover that provinciality is the point from which all achievement starts. If Boston has already made these discoveries, and is disposed to ignore them on grounds personal as well as social, then we make no excuse for entering on the part of that city the plea of guilty to Mr. James's satirical indictments. It is to be feared, indeed, that Boston is too much in the habit of affecting that culture which has made Mr. James the most delightful literary snob of the period, and we are not at all surprised to hear the two foremost organs of its literary thought utter little exclamations of delight over some of the refined flabbiness which crops out as thickly as the measles in the essay on Hawthorne; but we are surprised and grieved to see these organs betray a disposition to wince when the very essence and marrow of American literature is satirically alluded to as a defect.

Boston is too polite by half; or is it really true that, keenly critical as she is, she fails to perceive the purpose which is at the bottom of Mr. James's recent literary works? Has she really overlooked the pith of such satires as "An International "Episode?" They say of Mr. James, and truly, that his satire is keen and his humor delicate; are these qualities of his style really too keen and delicate for Boston to properly appreciate? And yet his purpose is plain enough. His essay on Hawthorne is the third in the series of his motive, and it is hardly probable that the series is yet complete. In these books Mr. James says to the English-men with whom he has long been accustomed to associate and whose culture he chooses to reflect—and he says it as plain as language can speak: "I admit, gentle- "men, I am an American. I know it is "in bad form to be an American; but "what would you have? Am I responsi- "ble for an accident? I admit, too, that "my sisters, my cousins and my aunts "are Americans; but, really, gentlemen, "I do assure you they are not half as bad "as they appear to be. True, they are a "trifle coarse, but they are very fine peo- "ple—people whose intentions are really "good. Shall I introduce you?" And between the lines of the Hawthorne essay is written: "Now here, gentlemen, is an "American who was really talented—he "was, I do assure you. The poor fellow "was awfully provincial, you know; but, "really, under the circumstances, he did "remarkably well.

It seems to us that Boston could set about no worthier task than a defense of the provinciality of American literature, which might be effectively included in an essay upon "Inferential Snobbery in "Literature," the whole to be as cleverly impersonal and as delicately satirical as any of Mr. James's delightful literary upholstering. We marvel, indeed, that the essay has not already been written; but the opportunity is ripe, and if Boston proposes to take the matter in hand, we suggest that serious inquiry be made why it is necessary for the son of a New York soap-boiler, or glue-maker, or tobacco cutter (as the case may be) to have a coat-of-arms upon his carriage or a crest upon his stationery; and why, if it is absolutely necessary to have these things, a platter of chitterlings in relief, or a bull's hoof, or a navy plug, each or all worked in with the American bird of freedom, would not be as appropriate and as respectable as a crest stolen from a foreigner. Why should there not be American crests? Why should there not be an American culture as distinctive in its way as the culture that is English. Why should Americans strive to be anything else than American? Why not insist that the provinciality of American literature is the essential quality of all literature—the one quality that gives distinctiveness to literary effort?

It seems almost like sacrilege to hear Mr. James making excuses for Hawthorne to English readers by enumerating the surroundings that the American lacked. He had no sovereign, no court, no personal loyalty, no aristocracy, no church, no clergy, no diplomatic service, no palaces, no castles, no manors, no cathedrals, no abbeys, all these things and many more are catalogued by Mr. James to show the difficulties under which Hawthorne labored—this man who had before him all the realms of human passion, and who was surrounded by the antiquity of the soul. How paltry—how shriveled and shrunken does the swallowtail-culture of the literary snob appear in contrast with the probiviciality which invests the works of Hawthorne with the swift passion of New England's summers, the wild, desolate beauty of her autumns, and the strange, penetrating gloom of her winters! We can afford to be as polite to Mr. James as Boston, but we believe Boston ought to forget the affectations of the period long enough to protest against Mr. James's satirical defense of men and matters American. If we were all preparing ourselves to join Mr. James in England, we should unhesitatingly applaud the motive of his recent writings, but as the great majority of the people of this country are doomed to spend their days in America, it is but natural that we proceed to defend, as forcibly as we may, the conditions by which we are surrounded. It is sufficient to say of Mr. James's essay on Hawthorne that it is delightfully written; indeed, its literary form may be said to be exquisite; and we have the authority of Boston for saying that the satire is keen. But those who are familiar with Mr. James's mental methods need not be told that the essay is a study of the social life of New England fifty years ago rather than a study of Hawthorne. Mr. James can describe the furniture of a room—nay, he can arrange it in a most orderly, not to say artistic manner—but he can neither manufacture the furniture nor people the room with human beings. He has entered Hawthorne's literary dwelling and wandered through it, and he tells us in a most delightful way of the coloring and texture of the wall-paper. That is all, and that is sufficient—for Mr. James. By a nice arrangement of words, a most judicious use of epithet, a methodical employment of satire, and a moderate display of humor, Mr. James has managed to write an exceedingly clever essay. Few, even with the same materials at hand, could have done as well. There is not a rude expression in the entire production; and this is owing to the fact (as our esteemed contemporary, the Advertiser, almost ventures to admit) that Mr. James's intellect is "initiated" instead of provincial. We hardly know what Boston ought to do under the circumstances; but it does seem to us that the provinciality which gives us Hawthorne, Holmes, Whittier, Howells, Harte and Lowell ought to be as well worth nuturing and cultivating as the exquisite culture which has given us (and the rest of the universe) Mr. James. At present we merely venture this as an opinion, for, really Boston appears to be quite overpowered by Mr. James's "literary form" and "initiated in- "tellect." Under these circumstances, we will be pardoned for displaying the caution characteristic of the boy who puts his hand in a sand-martin's nest. The result may be eggs or it may be snakes.

The country would be glad to hear a word from the Maine democrats. Or are the democrats of that state all fusionists? We would be glad to know what the simon pure democrats think of the situation. Is there a democratic party in Maine at this juncture?

Blaine's biggest boom seems to be in Pennsylvania. This is enough to cause old man Borie to shed the remainder of his hair.

The Cincinnati Commercial editorially announces that French society can take care of itself. Mr. Halstead knows. He has been there and examined it. He knows what sort of stockings it has on. Mr. Halstead is one of our ablest American citizens, and in a matter of this kind he is very cautious and pains-taking.

To Mr. Bayard—Please hurry up that financial monologue and come in to the fire. There are signs of a freeze.

To Colonel DeFuniak—Respected Sir: Is that another railroad combination you've got in your pocket? If it is, pray keep it away from the esteemed Courier Journal. A package of fourth-of-July fireworks is a tame affair compared to the desperate enthusiasm with which that journal greets a railroad combination.

An official remark from an authorized Maine democrat would tend to lay the political dust.

Not content with consolidating the country, your Uncle Charles O'Conor has slung a chunk of language at John Kelly as big as the instep of a colored politician. Mr. O'Conor declares that Kelly is an Inops Consilii. This appears to be really abusive.

Let's get rid of Kellogg and the Louisiana witness at one fell stroke.

A republican paper in Pennsylvania says that "there is no doubt that Senator Blaine "now lies nearest the republican masses." It doesn't matter where he lies. The admission that he lies at all is sufficient.

The Tammany galoots are still pursuing Mr. Tilden. We should think these people ought to be satisfied with their recent sell-out to Conkling and its result.

One of the most suggestive political developments at the north is the osculating clergyman. Three of him have come to light during the past two weeks. One had favorites among his congregation and kissed 'em, another kissed all the female members regardless of party affiliations, and the other kissed his cook. As a sectional offset to this Texas will have to turn Currie loose.

A Texas editor has been robbed of a two-dollar bill by a gang of unscrupulous highwaymen. This editor was certainly not a native.

From the rapidity which Mr. George Augustus Sala sailed through Atlanta, we are convinced that he has discovered the Perkins method of gathering his facts. Mr. Sala should call when he has time.

Negroes returning from Kansas advise colored people without money to stay away from Kansas. Where should they go, then?

Colonel John Cockerill, of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, will soon be known as the Kate Claxton of the American press. The Post-Dispatch has had its first fire under his management.

Perhaps Blaine's substitute will have an opportunity after all.

An exchange says "Wagner, the composer, have arrived in Naples." It is to be hoped that he is on his way to compose Maine politics.

UNCLE REMUS'S FOLK-LORE.

Brer Fox Tackles Brer Tarrypin.

XII.

"One day," said Uncle Remus, sharpening his knife on the palm of his hand, "one day Brer Fox strike up wid Brer Tarrypin right in de middle er de big road. Brer Tarrypin done heerd 'im comin', en he 'low ter hisself dat he'd sorter keep one eye open; but Brer Fox was mons'ous perlite, en he open up de kentab, he did, like he ain't see Brer Tarrypin sence de las' freshit.

"'Heps, Brer Tarrypin, whar you bin dis long-come-short?' sez Brer Fox, sezee.

"'Lounjun 'roun', Brer Fox, lounjun 'roun',' sez Brer Tarrypin.

"'You don't look spracy like you did, Brer Tarrypin,' sez Brer Fox, sezee.

"'Lounjun' 'roun' en suffer'n',' sez Brer Tarrypin, sezee. Den de talk sorter run on like dis:

"'W'at all you, Brer Tarrypin? Yo' eye look mighty red,' sez Brer Fox, sezee.

"'Lor', Brer Fox, you dunner w'at trubble is. You ain't bin lounjun 'roun' en suffer'n',' sez Brer Tarrypin, sezee.

"'Sole eyes red, en you look like you mighty weak, Brer Tarrypin,' sez Brer Fox, sezee.

"'Lor', Brer Fox, you dunner w'at trubble is,' sez Brer Tarrypin, sezee.

"'W'at all you now, Brer Tarrypin?' sez Brer Fox, sezee.

"'Tuck a walk de udder day, en man come 'long en sot de fier a fier. Lor', Brer Fox, you dunner w'at trubble is,' sez Brer Tarrypin, sezee.

"'How you git out de fier, Brer Tarrypin?' sez Brer Fox, sezee.

"'Sot en tuck it, Brer Fox,' sez Brer Tarrypin, sezee. 'Sot en tuck it, en de smoke all in my eye, en de fier scorch my back,' sez Brer Tarrypin, sezee.

"'Likewise hit bu'n yo' tail off,' sez Brer Fox, sezee.

"'Oh, no, dar's de tail, Brer Fox,' sez Brer Tarrypin, sezee, en wid dat he oncurl his tail fum under de shell, en no sooner did he do dat dan Brer Fox grabbed it, en holler out:

"'Oh, yes, Brer Tarrypin! Oh, yes! En so youer de man w'at lam me on de head at Miss Meadows's is you? Youer in wid Brer Rabbit, is you? Well, I'm gwineter out you.'

"Brer Tarrypin beg en beg, but twan't no use. Brer Fox done bin fool so much dat he look like he 'termin' fer ter have Brer Tarrypin's hasslet. Den Brer Tarrypin beg Brer Fox not fer ter drown 'im, but Brer Fox ain't makin' no prommus, en den he beg Brer Fox fer ter bu'n 'im, kaze he done useter fier, but Brer Fox don't say nuttin'. Bimeby Brer Fox drag Brer Tarrypin off little ways b'low de spring-'ouse, en souze 'im under de water. Den Brer Tarrypin begin fer ter holler:

"'Turn loose dat stump root en ketch holt er me—turn loose dat stump root en ketch holt er me.'

"Brer Fox he holler back:

"'I ain't got holt er no stump root en I is got holt er you'

"Brer Tarrypin he keep on holler'n:

"'Ketch holt er me—I'm a drownin'—I'm a drownin'—turn loose de stump root en ketch holt er me.'

"Sho nuff, Brer Fox turn loose de tail, en Brer Tarrypin, he went down ter de bottom ker-flunkity-blink!"

No typographical combination or description could do justice to the gutteral sonorousness—the peculiar intonation—which Uncle Remus imparted to the last word. It was so peculiar indeed that the little boy asked:

"How did he go to the bottom, Uncle Remus?"

"Kerblunkity-blink!"

"Was he drowned, Uncle Remus?"

"Who? Ole man Tarrypin? Is you drowndid w'en yo' ma tucks you in de bed?"

"Well, no," replied the little boy dubiously.

"Ole man Tarrypin wuz at home I tell you, honey. Kerblunkity-blunk!"

IN GENERAL.

—Maine still has a full hand of governors.

—The British navy has fifty-six iron-clads of different grades.

—During leap year look out for Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Hicks-Lord.

—Orville Grant, the general's brother, is employed in the Chicago postoffice.

—The postmaster of Augusta will only deliver the private mail of fusionist officials.

—M. Zola is becoming unpopular in Paris. His writings are too real even for the Parisians.

—The total funded investments of Harvard college amount to $3 902,181.73, which yield an income of $295,313.61.

—Mr. W. Mitchell, the London billiard player, recently made from 322 to 1,048—an extraordinary run of 726.

—It is said Mr. Sharon has succeeded in proving his identity to the satisfaction of the district keeper.

—Mr. Kearney calls Jay Gould a shark-snouted cormorant and a lop-sided pelican. Mr. Gould must certainly be a queer bird.

—Mr. George W. Childs has a great mania for clocks. He has ten in his office and thirty in his house.

—One of the comical sights of leap year will be a girl whispering a tale of love into the ear of a deaf man.—Philadelphia Chronicle.

—Mrs. Senator Conkling will leave in a day or two for her home in Utica. She detests Washington society, and wants to escape it.

—Rev. Mr. Hayden's admission to bail, which is to be allowed, in effect ends the case. It is not probable that any farther steps against him will be taken.

—The census supervisor for New York city will be Charles D. Adams, a lawyer of the city and class-mate of General Walker's. He has about 300 enumerators to appoint, but his salary is only $500.

—Real estate in Chicago, according to the Tribune of that city, has appreciated all the way from 14 to 65 per cent., according to location. Rents are also higher and business is on the rampage.

—The Desdemona in a Springfield performance of Othello cooly rose on one elbow, turned over her pillow, thumped it two or three times, tucked under one corner, and composed herself to die comfortably.

—Mgr. Czacki, the new papal nuncio, has one of the finest equipages in Paris, throwing Lord Lyon's elegant carriage into the shade. Monseignor is said by Truth to be handsome, dilettante and fond of ladies, who are also fond of him.

—An English coachman was asked to tie up a dog, and he responded by the ground that it was the butler's office. The butler declined and resigned, and after six servants had left the earl tied up the dog himself.

—Of rich Philadelphians who died last year, Asa Packer left an estate valued at over $8,000,000; Thomas H. Powers, about the same; Bloomfield H. Moore, over $3,000,000; Rosalie Benson, $1,500,000, and George Falls, $1,325,000.

—Mr. Oliver Dalrymple, the great Minnesota farmer, intends to cultivate 30,000 acres of wheat this year. He will have twenty steam threshers in operation with 135 reaping machines. Last year he employed 600 laborers and this year will increase the number to 700.

—New York Herald: New York presents the odd spectacle of 35,000,000 bushels of grain awaiting shipment, nearly 900 vessels of various kinds willing and anxious to to carry it, and nobody ready to ship a cargo. The worst of it is that there is likely to be more trouble in this matter before there is less.

—A new feature in journalism has been introduced by the Gazette d'Italia of Florence. In its Sunday edition it folds two extra sheets, each a complete little four-page paper of itself, half the size of the main sheet, one devoted to literature and art, and the other to matters connected with the material interests of Italy.

—Theebaw, king of Mandalay, is so much occupied just now with the electric light that he has forgotten all about war with England. A Burmese official has brought the new light to the notice of the monarch, hinting, also, that it is an invention of his own. For this important discovery he has been raised several degrees in rank, and at present the court of Mandalay can think of nothing else.

—The young ladies of Washington are debating how they shall effectually rebuke the ill-bred men who stares at them in street-cars and stages. Easy enough. Poke the point of your parasol handle into their eyes. A man, no matter how ill-bred he may be, loses his appetite for staring after he has an eye punched out three or four times. Or the young ladies might walk.—Norristown Herald.

—Norris Castle, Isle of Wight, a handsome place between Osborne and East Cowes, has been bought for $100,000 by the duke of Edinburgh. The duke's allowance prior to his marriage was $75,000 a year, and $125,000 a year since. Besides this he has his naval pay, and $5,000 a year from a special appointment. He has always been exceedingly careful in money matters and made a hit in mining when in New Zealand.

—The banker of the vatican, who managed all his holiness' financial business in Rome, has taken to flight, and has left behind debts amounting to more than $150,000. Several high ecclesiastical officials, who had intrusted all their fortune to the specious swindler, are suddenly plunged into the greatest distress. One of the last cardinals created by Pius IX., is said to have been hit so hard by the defaulter that he has not a centime left.

—New York World: John-ny's mam-ma passed the plate to John-ny. There were two ap-ples on the plate. One was a nice, large one; the oth-er was small and speckled. John-ny was too po-lite to help himself be-fore his sis-ter Jane was served. She was too po-lite to take the big ap-ple. She took the lit-tle speck-led one. John-ny had the big one left for him. John-ny was a good boy. I know you are glad his po-liteness and good-ness were re-ward-ed. It was hard on Jane. Yes; but this is not a sto-ry for girls.

—Commodore Blake, who died in New York on Wednesday last, saw forty years of naval service. The most exciting episode of his career was his attack when in command of the Hatteras in 1863, off Galveston, upon the dreaded confederate steamer Alabama. A shell from the latter set the Hatteras on fire and compelled his surrender. He was landed at Port Royal, Jamaica, and paroled. Subsequently he was regularly exchanged, and joining the north Atlantic blockading squadron, in command of the steamer Utah, served with the army of the James until the close of the war.

—The quinine market, according to a recent New York letter, is getting into an anomalous condition. The price of American has advanced to $3 per ounce, which is about 40 cents higher than the point to which it dropped some months after the duty was taken off. There are reports among the trade to the effect that a strong effort is making, or will be made, to reimpose the duty, but well-informed parties in Washington intimate that it will not be successful. An inferior substitute for quinine, cinchonidia, is coming into more general use. Large quantities of it were imported awhile ago when the market price was comparatively low. Manufacturers ask $1 per ounce, but at that rate they are not disposed to accept orders to any extent. Outside parties ask all the way from $1.10 to $1.15.

—The marriage of the empress of Russia, who now lies ill at Cannes, was almost a romance. In 1831, when the present czar was twenty-three years of age, a list was prepared at St. Petersburg of marriageable German princesses, and under the care of Count Orloff the czarevitch went to visit them. He had been to Berlin and the courts north Germany, and was on his way to Carlsruhe when he arrived at Darmstadt. The prince was about to resume his journey when he received an invitation from the grand duke of Hesse-Darmstadt to dine at the palace of Darmstadt. As a matter of courtesy only the invitation was accepted, and after dinner the court adjourned to another room for tea. There the Russian Cæsarbs in search of a wife saw a young lady of sixteen, accompanied by her governess, whose appearance was so charming by its simplicity that he inquired who she was. The Princess Mary was the daughter of his host, but her name was not upon the St. Petersburg list. Presently the royal and imperial personages proceeded to the drawing room, where Alexander asked to be presented to the attractive girl, and a long conversation with her confirmed his first impressions. Next morning Count Orloff informed the prince of the arrangements for proceeding to Baden. "My dear count," said the grand duke, "we shall go no further; I have made my choice; my journey is finished." Orloff had not suspected how matters stood and expostulated. The princesses of Baden had not been seen, and the name of the Princess Mary of Hesse was not on the list. Alexander would go to Carlsruhe if politeness required, but he had made up his mind to marry none other than the Princess Mary. When the news reached St. Petersburg the entourage of the emperor endeavored to prevent this marriage; but Nicholas was tenderly attached to his son and would not allow him to be thwarted in an affair of the heart. An old diplomatist, the Count de Reisel, tells this story in his unpublished memoirs: The czarevitch married the Princess Mary a few months later. Eleven years after this the same writer saw the czarevna at Krasnoe-Selo, watching through the palace window the first guard of her eldest son at the door of his grandfather's palace. Heavy rain was falling; the little fellow had put on a big soldier's cloak, in which he marched to and fro with difficulty, and the mother's heart was anxious about the exposure of her firstborn. Thirteen years later still, and all the careful nursing of the empress did not suffice to save the life of this same son, who died at Nice, after putting his brother's hand in that of his own betrothed, the Princess Dagmar of Denmark. So there are romances of love and sorrow beneath the etiquette and glitter of courts.

The Question in Maine.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Civil war has decided and buried forever two questions that vexed the politics of this country for three score years—slavery and the doctrine of secession. If the managers of the republican party will not submit to law, or to equity, or to votes, or to all combined, it may be that another question in this republic must be settled in blood—a question that lies at the foundation of the republic, the question whether suffrage and law, or fraud, shall prevail. The manner in which the current presidency was taken is not yet forgotten. The republican leaders may prostitute even courts to their purpose, but not always. The question next to be determined does not concern four millions of people, merely; it concerns more than forty millions of people. It does not concern a few states, a section, only; it concerns thirty-eight states. The patience of the people must not be overtaxed. When they find the constitution and laws are of no avail, and that equity is of no avail, and that votes are of no avail, they will find something that is of avail and the next "unpleasantness" will not begin in the south.

Tom Simmons, Census Supervisor.

Dalton Headlight.

Tom Simmons, the census supervisor, appointee of Dr. Felton, has always been considered by those who know him best as a conservative independent, and as such we find him highly recommended by a purported indorsement of Dr. Felton, recently published in The Atlanta Constitution. He is a native of this county, hence we speak advisedly. While he was an independent republican immediately after the war, still, his manner of voting has been such as to place him politically as an independent. As to his competency we presume anything to the contrary is a matter of bourbon imagination. At the same time the letter written by him to Hayes, last May, if not a forgery, is a weak, unmanly and unsolicited one that we doubt the truth of his statement, but the good sense of his manner of putting it. With that letter as a pre-hand we shall not wonder if he fails of confirmation, because General Gordon, with the ring bourbons of this district, have undertaken the job of controlling Felton's appointments, with, or without, any kind of pretext.

The New Senator from Louisiana.

Philadelphia Times.

Mr. Kellogg is to be succeeded in the United States senate by the ablest and most conservative democrat in Louisiana. His conservatism has been so pronounced and practical indeed that it has caused the bourbons some trouble to doubt his democracy. General Randall Lee Gibson, who is the nominee, now represents a part of New Orleans and the parishes of Plaquemines and St. Bernard in the house of representatives and has done so in three congresses. He is a Kensuckian by birth, a graduate of Yale college and of European universities, and was a brigade commander in the confederate army. Since the war he has been distinguished for a hearty acceptance of the results of the war and has devoted himself strenuously rather to the development of the material interests of the south than to furthering any political ambition. General Gibson will make a useful senator.

Presidential Peculiarities.

Chicago Times.

How wretched is that poor man who hangs on presidential favors. Three weeks ago Mr. Hayes informed Mr. Charles Ewing, brother of General Tom, that he meant to appoint him governor of Utah. Then Governor Emory, the incumbent, appeared, and, making a hard fight for retention, was assured by the president that he should retain his place. Emory, who ought to have known better, went on his way rejoicing. The appointment goes to Murray, of Kentucky. Emory probably got a bouquet from the white house conservatory, and a smile from madam, the usual peacemakers.

All Cities Should Take Warning.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

This warm, murky, unnatural winter means no end of sickness for St. Louis next summer. There has not been enough cold weather so far to kill the germs of disease which are lurking around in our sickly corners. It behooves the city authorities to look well to our sanitary condition. Preparation should be made for a general cleaning up with the opening of spring.

All Must Unload First.

Cincinnati Gazette.

Every American is a born financier, and particularly every member of congress. The financial debate, which is now fairly begun in both houses, will last until every member has exercised his heaven-born right and unloaded his views.

Too Much Law-Making Going On.

Oglethorpe Echo.

Either the legislature or the supreme court of Georgia should be abolished. The latter is making more laws than the former. One machine at a time is as much as the people can stand.

A Necessary Appendage.

Springfield Republican.

A "favorite son" appears to be as necessary to a metropolitan newspaper as to a state. The Tribune has Blaine, the Herald Conkling, and the Times Wash-Gr-burn-ant.

The Philosophy of Funding Bills.

Cincinnati Commercial.

We are glad to know there is a Warner funding bill. It is incumbent upon each man of genius in congress to produce a funding bill.

Mulligan's Man Coming to the Surface.

Philadelphia Record.

Most of the presidential bubbles which come to the surface of the republican pool just now seem to be tinctured with Blaineism.

What an Independent Paper has to Say about it.

We do not think the history of medical treatment has ever shown anything to equal the growth of the Holman Liver and Kidney Pad. It was laughed at, and its pretensions derided by men who should have known that the simplest inventions are the most important, and that because the truth has laid hid for eighteen centuries it is no less truth. The Holman Pad has been tried by over 1,000,000 patients, and its success has been simply phenomenal. There are 500 to-day being used in Atlanta and we have yet to hear of the first one that has failed to give satisfaction. We heard two of our most prominent citizens who have been using the Pad for several weeks discussing its work, on yesterday, and we say truly that if their comments could be published in the Gazette this morning, it would result in 1,000 being ordered in less than a week. We have repeatedly heard those who had used them discuss their merits, and we feel safe in recommending them to our readers as the most powerful remedial agent that is known to modern medicine. Give them a trial, and if they don't do what is claimed, we will pay the damages.—Atlanta Sunday Gazette.

Call in on Smyth & Co., 57 Whitehall street, Atlanta, and 109 Broughton street, Savannah, Ga., and procure a Liver and Stomach Pad. Price, $2, $3 and $5. Infant Pads, $1.50. Mailed on receipt of price.

Helen of Tyre.

What phantom is this that appears
Through the purple mists of the years,
Itself but a mist like these?
A woman of cloud and of fire;
It is she; it is Helen of Tyre.
The town in the midst of the seas!

On Tyre! in thy crowded streets
The phantom appears and retreats,
And the Israelites, that sell
Thy lilies and lions of brass,
Look up as they see her pass,
And murmur, "Jezebel!"

Then another phantom is seen
At her side, in a gray saberdine,
With beard that floats to his waist;
It is Simon Magus, the Seer;
He speaks, and she pauses to hear
The words he utters in haste.

He says: "From this evil fame,
From this life of sorrow and shame,
I will lift thee and make thee mine!
Thou hast been Queen Candace
And Helen of Troy, and shall be
The Intelligence Divine!"

Oh, sweet as the breath of morn
To the fallen and forlorn
Are whispered words of praise,
For the famished heart believes
The falsehood that tempts and deceives,
And the promise that betrays.

So she follows from land to land
The wizard's beckoning hand,
As a leaf is blown by the gust,
Till she vanishes into night!
Oh, reader, stoop down and write
With thy finger in the dust.

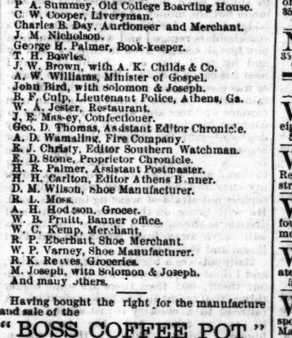
Oh, town in the midst of the seas,
With thy rafts of cedar trees,
Thy merchandise and thy ships,
Thou, too, art become as naught,
A phantom, a shadow, a thought,
A name upon men's lips.

—Henry W. Longfellow in the Atlantic Monthly.

THE HOSS COFFEE POT.

The Boss.

A Grand Success.



OVER 70,000 IN USE MAKING BOSS COFFEE.

$1,000 CHALLENGE!

That the "BOSS COFFEE POT" will Save One-half over any other Method of Making Coffee.

$100.00 TO $500.00

For Goods and Territory will enable Agents to make from $5 to $50 a Day Selling the "Boss."

ENDORSEMENTS

ATLANTA, GA., 1879 AND 1880.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

After Thoroughly Testing

THE "BOSS" COFFEE POT,

We, the undesigned, fully endorse the same as The Best Method of Making Coffee we Have Ever Tried.

Besides saving eggs, it will save fully one half of the coffee. It produces coffee as clear as wine, which is much stronger, and has a more delicious flavor than coffee made by any other process.

Benjamin Bros., Grocers, Tea and Coffee.
J. J Duffy, Coffee Roaster and Spice Miller.
G. J. Ryckeley, Clerk for Benjamin Bros.
Jack Garner, Clerk for Benjamin Bros.
Stewart & Fain, Wholesale Stoves.
John F. Steinhauer, Foreman Stewart & Fain.
H. Wolf, Southern Tea Co.
Geo. Schmoy, Clerk Southern Tea Co.
J. D Pannell, Agent.
J. W. Gurley, M. D., So. Surg. Institute.
Mrs. J. W. Gurley.
John Kealy, Dry Goods.
Rev S. A. Higdon.
T. R. Ramspeck, Teas, Coffee, etc.
H. R. Durand; Ballard's Restaurant.
R. G. Thompson, Thompson Restaurant,
Huff & Brown, Markham House.
J. W. Roberts, Hampton House.
Samuel Small, Commission Merchant.
William Saul, Commission Merchant.
And many others.

ATHENS, GA., January, 1880.

AFTER HAVING THOROUGHLY TESTED THE

"BOSS COFFEE POT,"

We, the undersigned, fully endorse the same as the best method of making coffee we have ever seen. Besides saving Eggs, it will save fully one-half of the Coffee:

It produces Coffee as clear as Wine, which is much stronger, and has a more delicious flavor than Coffee made by any other process:

A. D. Olinard, Proprietor Olinard House.
W. H. Jones, Stove and Tinware Dealer.
James H. Huggins, Crockery and Glassware.
A. K. Childs, Hardware.
P. A. Dimmey, Old College Boarding House.
C. W. Cooper, Liveryman.
Charles B. Day, Auctioneer and Merchant.
J. M. Nicholson.
George H. Palmer, Book-keeper.
T. H. Bowles.
J. W. Brown, with A. K. Childs & Co.
A. W. Williams, Minister of Gospel.
John Bird, with solomon & Joseph.
B. F. Culp, Lieutenant Police, Athens, Ga.
W. A. Jester, Restaurant.
J. E. Mabry, Confectioner.
Geo. D. Thomas, Assistant Editor Chronicle.
A. D. Wamaling, Fire Company.
E. J. Christy, Editor Southern Watchman.
R. B. Bond, Proprietor Chronicle.
H. R. Palmer, Assistant Postmaster.
H. H. Carlton, Editor Athens Banner.
D. M. Wilson, shoe Manufacturer.
R. L. Moss.
A. H. Hodgson, Grocer.
W. B. Fruitt, Banner office.
C. C. Kemp, Merchant.
R. P. Brant, Shoe Merchant.
W. P. Varney, Shoe Manufacturer.
R. K. Reaves, Groceries.
M. Joseph, with Solomon & Joseph.
And many others.

Having bought the right for the manufacture and sale of the

"BOSS COFFEE POT"

First, in the following counties: Jackson Clarke, Oconee, Walton, Greene, Wilkes, Oglethorpe, Elbert, Hart, Madison, Franklin, Banks, Morgan, and then the counties of Richmond, Columbia, Lincoln, McDuffie and Warren, and recently the counties of Rockdale, Union, Lumpkin, White, Habersham, Hall, Gwinnett, Taliaferro, Hancock, Washington, Glascock, Jefferson, Burke, Emanuel, Scriven, Bullock,

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Measles are chronic in Harris county.

—Mrs. Mary Branham, of Hamilton, is dead.

—Hamilton is to have a new Methodist church building.

—A loose wild-cat was one of the attractions of Augusta the other day.

—This is Canton's first cotton season, and she has already received 1,926 bales.

—Mr. W. P. Jowers, of Webster county, made last year, with eleven mules, 1,925 bushels of corn and 180 bales of cotton.

—A negro woman in Savannah gave her child laudanum by mistake the other day. The result was fatal.

—Captain J. B. Reese, of the Estonton Messenger, was in town Friday and gave us a pleasant call.

—The oldest Baptist minister in Iowa, Rev. H. Burnett, was born in Georgia. He is eighty-one years of age.

—John Wilson, of the Gainesville Argus, wears blue-glass spectacles. This is in accordance with a well-defined theory.

—There is cotton in Augusta that seems to have been burning since last year. The entire canal seems inadequate to the occasion.

—A too-tight collar strangled a horse in Macon the other day. The strangle was only temporary, but it strikes us that these are the kind of collars to put on mules. This, however, is merely a suggestion.

—The Blackshear jail was burned the other night. It seems that the one prisoner who occupied the building endeavored to warm his feet by igniting a piece of paper. He was rescued, and in the confusion walked off in the direction of liberty.

—Darien has shipped 67,232,915 feet of lumber, furnishing cargoes for 172 vessels, aggregating 81,378 tons. We gather these facts from the annual statement of the marine and export trade of the port of Darien, compiled and published by Mr. R.W.Grubb, of the Timber Gazette.

The Darien Gazette says: "There is a conservative tone about THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION that all good people throughout the country must admire. The south would unquestionably be better off if all her leading dailies were like THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

—The Americus Recorder says that Mr. Walker, of Schley county, has lost several milch cows within the past week. They died very suddenly and were strangely affected. The disease seems to be seated in the throat or lungs, and they have a disposition to rub the head and neck even to the extent of abrading the skin. A considerable amount of mucus gathers in a sack under the throat. He was not able to arrest the disease in a single case.

—Oglethorpe Echo: After a lapse of several weeks the gold fever has again broken out in that county with increased fury. Unexampled excitement reigns in our mineral regions. The Guarantee is being worked to its utmost capacity and the company is advertising for sixty more hands. The result of the two weeks' washing shipped north was highly satisfactory and the stockholders are delighted. So long as the ore pays $5 per ton there is a good dividend in the mine, and all yet tested yields from $14 to $150 per ton, and the veins are endless.

—Oglethorpe Echo: There is a darkey in this county who has accumulated at least $6,000 since the war, we learn—named Pleas Harper. He has a splendid plantation, the finest and fattest stock we know, and has now on hand $2,000 in cash awaiting a good investment. This same negro at our last court brought a case against one of our best white citizens and gained it. 'Twas then carried to the supreme court and he was again triumphant. Let those howling radical whelps at the north put this in their pipe and smoke it. Negroes in Georgia are accorded the same rights as a white man. It is foolish for any poor man, be he white or colored, to go to law these degenerate days when the opposing side has the heaviest purse. Justice now is a merchantable commodity, north as well as south.

—W. C. Richardson in Dalton Headlight: As the subject of manufacturing cotton by the new process has been much discussed, and some preliminary steps taken to test its efficiency, I thought it best to go and see the machine in motion, and have just returned from Westminster, S. C. After inspection, I can say to any of our people interested, that the Clement attachment is a very complete and effective machine to shorten and sharpen the process of converting seed cotton into yarns of any size desired. The proprietors will soon go north to negotiate with large manufacturing companies, to supply the demand south, (about five hundred applications having already been made) and will not be prepared to say at what price they will sell the attachment until after they return. They suppose it will cost $3,000, or perhaps $3,500. It is my intention to employ one of the attachments, and I think their introduction and use would be a very great benefit to our county—increasing the value of cotton 100 per cent, without diverting or lessening our productive forces.

—Savannah News: Late on Tuesday evening, the locality of a shop on the Louisville road, about six and a half miles from the city, was the scene of an impromptu duel, which resulted seriously. It seems, from what we can learn, that Tom Clark and Charles Houston, two colored men, between whom ill-feeling had long existed, met at the store, where a number of other negroes had gathered, and got to drinking. The old quarrel was renewed between Clark and Houston, and the former, who had his gun with him, proposed that Houston go and get his gun and they settle the difficulty by an exchange of shots. Houston, who lived in the neighborhood, hastened home and, procuring his gun, returned to the scene. Ground was marked off and the combatants faced, when, without any further preliminaries, both fired simultaneously and both fell at the same time. The guns were heavily charged with buck shot. Clark was shot in the left side and breast, some of the shot, it is presumed, entering the lung. He was brought to the city and carried to the office of Dr. Chisholm, who examined his wound, and found it to be very serious, and on Wednesday morning he was sent to the colored infirmary. Houston, who received three or four shots in the body, two in the abdomen, was carried off by his friends, and was believed to be in a dying condition. In consequence of the affair occurring in the country, and those who were present probably fearing they might get into trouble if they said much on the subject, it was not generally known.

A MARDI GRAS BOOM.

A Number of Atlantese Going.

Mardi Gras promises to be more attractive this year than ever before. It is said that the many new and gorgeous features of the occasion will attract the greatest crowd to New Orleans which has ever visited that remarkable city at one time.

Already we hear of a number of Atlanta people who will take the delightful trip. Atlanta will probably send her biggest delegation this time. She is enjoying great prosperity just now, and the very low rate is quite a consideration. We learn that round trip tickets will be sold for $24.30. Mardi Gras opens Tuesday, February 10.

Georgia Advocate.

The above paper has been removed from Canton to Atlanta. The services of the Rev. C. A. Evans, of the First M. E. church, south, of this city, have been secured as editor. The piety, ability and popularity of this gentleman are two well known and recognized, to require comment from us. The Advocate is a religious weekly (Methodist). Price $1.25 per annum.

After the 1st of February, the office will be at 29 Whitehall street.

Planting in Texas.

BRENHAM, TEXAS, January 19.—In Louisiana and southern Texas plowing and general preparation for the planting of crops is progressing with great energy, and is said to be in advance of former seasons. Indeed, the planting of corn was commenced in some localities early in January. On the farm of R. P. Perkins, located near Chapel Hill, Washington county, Texas, fifteen acres of corn were up and visible to the eye all over the field on the 15th day of this month. The clippings from the Texas papers, which I enclose, will give your readers some idea of the present condition of stock and of the seasons in this state.

A. K. S.

—At the fair only, can the Sterling Baking Powder be had at present. The hot biscuit served daily there are raised with it.

Testimony From One of the "Fourth Estate."

Colonel B. F. Sawyer, well-known as one of the veterans in the editorial fraternity, writes:

Major B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga.:

Dear Sir—Solely in the interest of suffering humanity, I consider it a conscientious duty to give my testimony as to the safety, efficacy and thorough reliability of your Opium Cure.

For reasons that concern no one but myself, I became addicted to the constant and suicidal use of opium to an extent that not only impaired my energies, but seriously threatened the destruction of both mental and physical powers. In this dire extremity, I turned to you for help, induced thereto not only by my own observation of the efficacy of your medicine in other cases, but from the personal acquaintance of twenty years I had with you as a southern gentleman. The result was successful—almost magical. From the first dose I felt a delicious relief, and have left from that day no more desire for opium than a decent, well-bred horse has for tobacco. So pleasant, invigorating and hopeful was its effect that it betrayed me into an over-indulgence of the remedy, thereby creating the only inconvenience I experienced during the time of my convalescence. This, however, was promptly remedied by decreasing instead of increasing the doses, as this, I opine, is a common mistake with patients. I would respectfully suggest that you caution them against it, as with it my case positively the only trouble I had to encounter.

When I commenced the use of your remedy I was taking one drachm of morphine per week, with an insatiable longing for more. The first dose of your medicine cured me of all desire for the drug, and by a faithful adherence to your directions I was completely restored to all the vigor and strength of manhood, and to-day, four months after taking the last dose of your remedy, I feel younger and stronger and more like a man than I have felt before since the war. I have neither craving for the drug nor its antidote, and never think of either unless mentioned. Hoping that this may be of use in directing the attention of some—even one—poor sufferer to the Balm of Gilead, I am your most grateful and sincere friend,

R. F. SAWYER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this January 8, 1880. JOHN REID,

N. P. and Ex-officio J. P.

The Ex-Marshal on Mr. Felton.

ATLANTA, January 24.—EDITORS CONSTITUTION: In your issue this morning, you publish an extract from the correspondence of the Augusta Chronicle, which you entitle, "A Defense of Dr. Felton," and which relates to the appointment of supervisors in this state.

I desire to make no comment upon Dr. Felton's excuses for suggesting a republican, instead of a democrat, for supervisor, for I do not sympathise with the necessity that requires such an apology; nor do I care to discuss the peculiar arrangements by which his rejected democrat is still to have half the value of his successful republican, while both are to contribute to his own political advancement, for this is a method of obtaining office I do not profess to understand.

When, however, he says that I have, either individually or by deputy, loaded any of the people of his district with chains, he states not only what is not true, but what, if he had taken the pains to ascertain the truth, which gentlemen of his profession, who endeavor to keep within the pale of the commandments and not slander their neighbors, usually take, he must have known was false. That my deputies arrested many of Dr. Felton's constituents is true, but when over a thousand of them, during my term of office, were found guilty in the courts of violations of United States laws, I could not well have had them done otherwise, without grossly neglecting my duties. My successor is still continuing the work of arresting his people with methods very little dissimilar. Very respectfully,

WM. H. SMYTH.

Investing a Countryman.

About nine o'clock Friday evening, near the corner of Broad and Mitchell streets, the cry of "help! murder!" was heard. Two young men ran out of a saloon on Mitchell street, and found an intoxicated countryman from Fayette county, by the name of J. L. Hollingsworth, lying on the ground surrounded by Pola Kile, Will Gregory and Jasper Fleming. The countryman complained to the two young men that Kile and his friends were trying to rob him, and that one of them had his knife.

Shortly after the police were informed of the affair and the trio were arrested. They were carried to the station-house and locked up until yesterday, when they were carried before Justice Tanner. After some investigation the charges against each of them, which was that of robbery, was dismissed, and Kile, Fleming and Gregory carried back to to the station-house, there to be held until to-morrow morning, when they will be required to answer the charge of disorderly conduct in the recorder's court.

Cobb Howard Walks Into the Spider's Web.

A thick-set and muscular negro of the most sonnine type walked into the station-house yesterday morning and inquired whereabouts of a friend. As he stood in the doorway of the reception room, he was asked his name. The negro quickly responded by stating that his name was Cobb Howard, and that he was from Lexington, Ga. One of the officers present at once recognized him as the negro who a short time since stole $6 75 from an old negro woman. The darkey was promptly locked up and charges preferred against him on the state docket.

It seems that the old woman gave Cobb Howard $6.75 and told him to go to the station-house and get her son out of pawn. The negro took the money and never went near the police headquarters. Consequently the old woman's son had to remain there until some more money was procured.

The police for some time past have been trying to catch up with Cobb Howard, but as he is quite a shrewd darkey he escaped capture until yesterday.

Musical Society.

There has been a very promising musical society organized during the past week among the members of the congregation of the First Methodist church.

It is the purpose of this society to give an entertainment every month in the year. The first meeting will be held on Tuesday evening next at the residence of Professor Mitchell, Ivy street, junction of Peachtree street. All persons in the congregation willing to assist at these entertainments are cordially invited to be present on that occasion. As no enterprise can be successfully conducted without the assistance of the ladies, and as they have more time to devote to it, and as it is leap year, the following officers were unanimously elected for the year 1880:

President—Mrs. Fannie Kimball.
Musical Director—Mrs. Lou King.
Pianist—Mrs. H. C. Mitchell.
Secretary—Mrs. W. L. Peel.
Treasurer—Mrs. B. H. Hill, jr.

Of Yellow Fever.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Arrived, schooner Cherubim, of Delhi, Captain Phillips, Miragone, December 17, via Jacksonville, January 15. On December 24 O. J. Lank, mate, died of yellow fever; 27th N. E. Lank, captain, died of yellow fever. On the 28th she put into Smithville to send the cook, who was sick, to the hospital.

The Hemans Club.

The Hemans literary club held a very pleasant meeting Friday evening last, at the residence of Mrs. Boyd, on Pratt street. The club will meet again next Friday evening, at the house of Mrs. H. C. Goodwyn, corner of Bell and Fillmore streets.

Caution.

See notice of the Swift Specific company in another column. The S. S. S. has grown so into favor that certain unprincipled parties are attempting imitations, etc See that you get the genuine and do not be humbugged by quack nostrums, which are merely gotten up to deceive.

Ale and Porter.

Guinesse's Dublin Brown Stout and Busse's London Ale, Burton on Trent—half and half, you know—on draught at The Reading Room.

MERCER'S.

439 jan20—d1w

William Crenshaw
DENTIST, 24 WHITEHALL ST. ATLANTA, GA.
A tooth rescued is the finest possible operation upon the Teeth!

—Smoke Duke's Durham; it is the best. 3.3 mar21—d&wly

In England the use of ALUM in BREAD is FORBIDDEN by law. One thousand dollars will be paid any Chemist if he can find a particle of ALUM as a constituent of the Sterling Baking Powder. Read certificate of analysis on every package. Every package warranted. One trial will convince you it is the purest, best and cheapest Baking Powder in the market.

jan25—d1t mid. 3d or 4th col

TRADE MARK

HARRISBURG, PENN., January 16, 1880.

R. HARTMAN & Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen—Please ship me at once one-half gross large and one-half gross small bottles of STAR CURINE and draw on me for the amount of bill. Your medicine has cured every case I have tried it on. I can send you some good certificates if you want them.

Yours very respectfully,
G. W. LYNCH.

CHAPEL HILL, DOUGLAS COUNTY, GA., September 1, 1879.

MESSRS. R. HARTMAN & Co.: Gentlemen—This is to certify that I have been cured of a cancer on my nose of eight years standing, from the use of only one small bottle of Dr. Havelwood's great cancer remedy, STAR CURINE, which I purchased from my old friend, Mr. Camp, your agent for Douglas county, in August, and I am now entirely well; this the first of November, 1879. You can use my name in recommending this great remedy to the public if you wish, as I think it the greatest remedy for cancers in the world. Yours truly,

MRS. R. WILLIAMS.

Gentlemen, I hope that you may live a thousand years, or long enough to send the STAR CURINE to every sufferer in the world and I be at your burying. I can get twenty certificates if you want them.

MRS. R. WILLIAMS.

DAHLONEGA, GA., January 19, 1880.

MESSRS. HARTMAN & Co, Atlanta, Ga.: Gents—Your medicine is working wonders in this part of the country. Please ship us at once six dozen bottles, two large and four small size, of your STAR CURINE, and oblige, yours, etc., HOWELL & WORLEY.

For sale by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Wholesale Druggists.

R. J. GAINES, Sole Agent, Carrollton, Carroll county, Ga.

MOOREFIELD & JOHNSON, 140 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

R. HARTMAN & Co., Sole proprietors and manufacturers, 524 jan25—sun&tues Atlanta, Ga.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.
January 24, 1880.

Atlanta Circuit	47

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No. 24. Argument concluded.

No. 25. Powell et al. vs. Boutell. Dismissed.

No. 26. Dodd et al. vs. Middleton et. al. Motion to dismiss, from Fulton. Argued. P. L. Mynatt; Henry Hillyer; Geo. C. Spann, for plaintiffs in error. H. K. McCay; John L. Hopkins, for defendants.

No. 31. Wilson vs. City of Atlanta. Case, from Fulton. Argued. L. J. Glenn & Son; McCay & Trippe, for plaintiff in error. W. T. Newman; John L. Hopkins, for defendant.

Pending the argument of Mr. Newman, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a.m. Tuesday next.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

THURSDAY, January 22, 1880.

"In conformity to the act of October 15, 1879; Ordered, That counsel be required to file their abstracts and briefs in the Clerk's office of this Court on or before Monday, the 1st of February next, in all cases then pending in this Court, and not previously argued or duly continued."

CLERK'S OFFICE SUPREME COURT OF GA., ATLANTA, GA., January 22, 1880.

I hereby certify that the above is a true extract from the minutes of Supreme Court of the State of Georgia.

Z. D. HARRISON,
Clerk Supreme Court Georgia.

481 jan23—d3t un sup court rep

Clothing direct from the manufacturer at the famous N. Y. Clothing House of Whitehall street. By buying of this house you save the wholesalers' profit. Also on hand a fine line of furnishing goods at lowest prices Remember 7 Whitehall street.

551 jan 25 1t

BONDS, STOCKS & INTEREST
I BUY AND SELL
ALL KINDS of BONDS & STOCKS
And allow interest at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT PER ANNUM,
on money left two or more months.
JOHN H. JAMES.
609 dec28—d3m & wky 1m head finan col

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, January 24, 1880.

The bond and stock market is active.

EXCHANGE—	Buying at	Selling at
	par	¼ prem.
BONDS—		
Georgia 6s	95@ 97	Atlanta W'ter 7s	105@107
Georgia 6s	108@108	Atlanta City 7s	106@107
Georgia 7s	110@112	Atlanta City 8s	110@112
Ga. 7s gold	111@113	Atlanta City 10s	114@116
Georgia 8s	114@115	Augusta City 7s	104@106
So. Car. valid 6s	75@ 80	Sav. City 5s, new	77@ 82
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	110@112	Macon City	80@ 82
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge	endorsed	Columbus City	72@ 75
& Cent. R. R.	110@112	Ga. R. R. 7s	103@106
Mor. & W. P. R. R. 1st mortgage	100@102	Ga. R. R. 8s	99@101
Atlanta 6s	98@100	Central R. R. 7s	107@109
STOCKS—		W. & A. R. R. Lease; 10 per cent income bonds	101@103
Georgia R. R.	93@ 95	South Wes R.R.	103@105
Central R. Co.	78@ 82	Atlanta Sav'ah R.	98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	110@112		

We quote long dates: short dates are lower.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Noon—Stocks strong. Money 5@6. Exchange—long $4.83½; short $4.84. Governments dull. State Bonds nominal.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Evening.—Money 4@6. Exchange $4.83½. Governments irregular; four per cents 104½; four and a half per cents 107¾; four per cents 104½. State Bonds dull.

Stocks closed irregular.

N. Y. Central	130¾	Chicago & N. W.	90¾
Erie	40¾	Preferred	104¾
Lake Shore	103¾	Rock Island	134
Illinois Central	101¾	Western Union	103¾
Pittsburg	110¾		

Sub-treasury balances:
Coin.....$10,591,929 Currency.....$6,601,422

LONDON, January 24—noon.—Consols 98⅝; Erie 46.

PARIS, January 24—1:30 p.m.—Rentes 82f.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, January 24, 1880.

The New York cotton market was very quiet to-day with a slight decline in futures. Compared with one week ago the months are about ⅛c lower, and the present indications are that a further decline will take place during the coming week although at the close to-day the market was quiet and firm. For several days past considerable excitement has been manifested in the market and transactions have been heavier than for some weeks. The New York spot market closed to-day at 12⅝c, being 1-16c lower than a week ago. Net receipts for the week ending last night amount to 165,839 bales, against 130,014 bales for last week; receipts to-day 28,924 bales; exports 19,695 bales; stock 950,574 bales; sales to-day for future delivery 90,700 bales.

Liverpool closed steady with sales of 10,000 bales, of which 8,000 were American.

With the exception of one or two days this week has been a quiet one in our market, though there has been more inclination on the part of holders to sell. Future transactions at the exchange during the early part of the week were larger than for some time, but to-day the general cotton market has been exceedingly quiet. Spot quotations compared with one week ago are generally lower, and at to-day's prices the market is dull. Receipts for the week ending last night amount to 3,567 bales, against 3,090 bales last week. Receipts to-day 221 bales, of which 43 bales were received from wagons. The following prices are quoted to-day: Good middlings 12¼c; middlings 11¾@12c; low middlings 11¾c; good ordinary 10⅝@11c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	43
Air Line Railroad	36
Georgia Railroad	103
Central Railroad	—
Western and Atlantic Railroad	1
West Point Railroad	16
Total	221
Receipts previously	93,894
Total	94,117
Stock Sept. 1	809
Grand total	94,926

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	728
Shipments previously	81,211
Total	81,939
Stock on hand	12,987

The following is our comparative statement:

RECEIPTS.

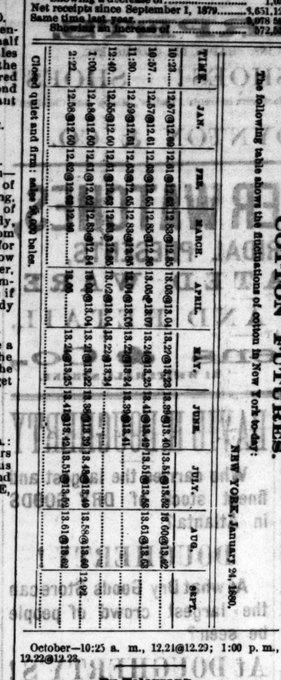
Receipts to-day	221
Receipts same day last year	463
Receipts since September 1, 1879	94,117
Receipts same time 1878	74,131
Showing an increase of	20,986

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments since September 1, 1879	82,017
Shipments for same time last year	64,920
Showing an increase of	15,097

The following is the comparative table of net receipts at all United States ports:

Net receipts at all the ports to-day	23,921
Same day last year	24,955
Showing a decrease of	1,034
Net receipts since September 1, 1879	1,651,126
Same time last year	1,078,584
Showing an increase of	572,542



October—10:25 a. m., 12.21@12.22; 1:00 p. m., 12.22@12.23.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, January 24.—noon—Cotton firm; middling uplands 7; middling Orleans 7¼; sales 10,000; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 4,700; American 4,200; futures opened dull: uplands low middling clause January delivery 7 26-32@7 27-32; February and February delivery 7 26-32@7 27-32; March and April delivery 7 27-32; April and May delivery 7 1-16; May and June delivery 7⅛; June and July delivery 7 5-32.

LIVERPOOL, January 24—3:00 p. m.—Sales of American 8,000 bales; uplands low middling clause February and March delivery 6 31-32; futures closed steady at to-day's lowest prices.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 12⅝; middling Orleans 12¾; sales 400 bales; net receipts 1,977; gross 4,760; consolidated net receipts 93,924; exports to Great Britain 14,511; to France 1,343; to continent 4,641.

GALVESTON, January 24.—Cotton steady; middlings 12; low middlings 11⅝; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 2,727 bales; gross 2,727; sales 1,001; stock 74,331; exports to continent 1,018; coastwise 102.

NORFOLK, January 24.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12⅛; net receipts 2,102 bales; gross —; stock 36,004; sales 305; exports to continent 2,123; coastwise 1,479.

BALTIMORE, January 24.—Cotton firm; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 12; net receipts 55 bales; gross 249; sales 50; stock 24,269; exports to Great Britain 173; coastwise 146.

BOSTON, January 24.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12⅝; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 641 bales; gross 3,274; sales none; stock 9,413; exports to Great Britain 5,103.

WILMINGTON, January 24.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¼; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11 5-16; net receipts 70 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 8,313.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 12⅜; good ordinary 12; net receipts 533 bales; gross 5,731; sales to spinners none; stock 21,701.

SAVANNAH, January 24.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¼; low middlings 11⅞; good ordinary 11⅝; net receipts 2,484 bales; gross —; sales 1,700; stock 86,196; exports to Great Britain 5,317; to France 1,643.

NEW ORLEANS, January 24.—Cotton in good demand; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 11⅜; good ordinary 11⅛; net receipts 2,775 bales; gross 10,003; sales 7,850; stock 318,910; exports to Great Britain 5,521; coastwise 1,513.

MOBILE, January 24.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 11⅜; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 463 bales; gross —; sales 2,000; stock 71,304; exports coastwise 689.

MEMPHIS, January 24.—Cotton firm; middlings 11⅞; net receipts 2,119 bales; shipments 3,457; sales 3,850; stock 118,482.

AUGUSTA, January 24.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11⅞; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 463 bales; shipments —; sales 480.

CHARLESTON, January 24.—Cotton in moderate demand; middlings 12⅜; low middlings 11⅝; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 1,308 bales; gross — sales 1,000; stock 58,317; exports to Great Britain 1,994; to continent 1,503; coastwise 332.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, January 24, 1880.

Flour and Grain.

BALTIMORE, January 24—Flour dull; Howard street and western superfine $4.75@5.00; extra $5.25@6.00; family $6.25@7.00; city mills superfine $4.75@5.00; extra $5.25@6.00; family $6.50@7.25; Rio brands $7.00@7.25; Patapsco family $8.00. Wheat, southern nominal in absence of receipts; western dull and lower; southern red $1.37@1.40; amber $1.43@1.47; No. 2 western winter red spot and January $1.30@1.30¾; February $1.40@1.44; March $1.43¾@1.44¾; April $1.44@1.44¾; May, no offering. Corn, southern quiet and steady; western, spot dull; futures firm; southern white 60; yellow 58. Oats dull; southern 46@50; western white 44@49; western mixed 46@47; Pennsylvania 48@49.

NEW YORK, January 24—Flour, southern in buyers' favor and very dull; common to fair extra $5 90@6 30; good to choice extra $6 40@7 75. Wheat, spot, unsettled and 2@4c lower; business doing for export; ungraded red $1.25@1.42. Corn heavy and 1@1½c lower; ungraded 58@61. Oats dull and ½@¾c lower; No. 2 47. Hops dull and in buyers favor; yearlings 7@18.

LOUISVILLE, January 24—Flour dull; extra $4.50@4.75; family $5.00@5.50; A No. 1 $5.75@6.25; fancy $6.50@7.00. Wheat dull; red, amber and white $1.25@1.27. Corn dull; white 45; mixed 43. Oats dull; white 41; mixed 40.

CHICAGO, January 23—Flour dull and heavy. Wheat unsettled and panicky; closing heavy; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.14¾. Corn active, weak and lower; closing heavy at 35¾. Oats unsettled and lower at 33.

CINCINNATI, January 24—Flour dull; family $5.00@5.50; fancy $6 00@6.75. Wheat dull; No. 2 red winter 1.28. Corn steady at 42. Oats quiet at 40.

NEW ORLEANS, January 24—Corn in good demand; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 11⅜; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 2,775 bales; gross 10,003; sales 7,850; stock 318,910; exports to Great Britain 5,521; coastwise 1,513.

MOBILE, January 24.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 11⅜; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 463 bales; gross —; sales 2,000; stock 71,304; exports coastwise 689.

MEMPHIS, January 24.—Cotton firm; middlings 11⅞; net receipts 2,119 bales; shipments 3,457; sales 3,850; stock 118,482.

AUGUSTA, January 24.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11⅞; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 463 bales; shipments —; sales 480.

CHARLESTON, January 24.—Cotton in moderate demand; middlings 12⅜; low middlings 11⅝; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 1,308 bales; gross — sales 1,000; stock 58,317; exports to Great Britain 1,994; to continent 1,503; coastwise 332.

Provisions.

NEW ORLEANS, January 24.—Pork firmer; old $13.50; new $13.75. Lard firm; tierces 6@6¼; tubs 6¼@6¾. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, loose 4¼; packed 4⅝; clear rib 6¾@7; clear sides 7¼. Bacon firm; shoulders 5¾; clear rib 7¾; clear sides 8½@8¾. Sugar-cured hams in fair demand; canvassed new 9@10¼.

LOUISVILLE, January 24.—Pork steady at $13.50. Lard steady; choice leaf in tierces 6¾; loose 6. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 4¾; clear rib sides 6¼; clear sides 7. Bacon steady; shoulders, none here; clear rib 7¼; clear sides 7¾. Sugar-cured hams 9¾@10¾.

CINCINNATI, January 24.—Pork dull at $13.00. Lard 7.35. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 4½; clear rib sides 6.45; clear sides 6.65. Bacon firm; shoulders 5¼; clear rib 7¾; clear sides 7¾; hams 9¼@10. Green meats dull; shoulders 4¾; sides 6.25; hams 7¾.

BALTIMORE, January 24.—Provisions dull; Mess pork $13.50. Bulk meats, loose, shoulders 4¾; clear sides 7; packed, shoulders 5¼; clear rib sides 7¾. Bacon, shoulders 5¾; clear rib sides 8; hams 10¼@11. Lard, refined in tierces 8¾.

NEW YORK, January 24—Pork about 25c lower, closing firm at $12.37½@12.50. Middles easier; long 7.62½; short clear 7.75; long and short near 7.50. Lard lower and dull; closing steady at 7.85@7.90.

CHICAGO, January 24—Pork weak and lower at $12.05. Lard active, weak and lower at 7.35. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders 4¾; short ribs 7.60; short clear 7¾.

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

BY W. C. MORRIS & CO.
Law Library at Auction,
EMBRACING OVER 300 VOLUMES STANDard Works, will be sold at our auction on MONDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 2d, 7 O'CLOCK.
479 jan21—d5t
G. W. ADAIR.....Sattioneer.

SEVEN VACANT LOTS!
Corner of Wheat and Fort Streets.
I WILL SELL, ON THE PREMISES, CORNER of Wheat and Fort streets, on Tuesday afternoon, the 27th instant, just at 3 o'clock sharp, seven lots, fifty by one hundred and twenty-four feet, running through from new to old Wheat street. These are desirable lots, close in, and will be sold without any manner of reserve, with approved titles. Bargains may be had. Terms—half cash; balance, 6 months, at 8 per cent.
G. W. ADAIR.
483 jan23—d4t 23d 24th 25th 27th

FOR SALE.
THOSE FINE VARIETIES OF SPANISH Grape Vines, Cuttings or Rooted ones, are ready—the best varieties I the country.
Prices—Long Cuttings at 25 cents each; one two and three years old, well-rooted, at 50 cents, 75 cents and $1.00 each.
Apply to MARK W. JOHNSON, or to M. P. CALLERAN, Corner Jones and Moore street's No. 18.
192 jan13—d1lmar1 sun thur

G. W. ADAIR HAS FOR SALE
10 Beautiful Residence Lots
In an oak grove between Whitehall street and the Central railroad, and north of James (brick) Chapel. These lots are beauties. Prices very reasonable.
214 jan11—3t—jan11,18,25
G. W. ADAIR.....Auctioneer.

34 Vacant Lots
Near Air-Line Work Shops
I WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES ON Thursday, 12th day of February, 1880, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., on land lot No. 19, in the 14th district, 4th ward, city of Atlanta, block No. 5, bounded on the North by East Harris street, South by extension of Houston street, and West by Sampson street, divided into THIRTY-FOUR LOTS, as per plat. These lots are but a short distance, (within one block) and North of the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-line Workshops, (now being built.) The property is very desirable for cheap and healthy homes, lies on an elevated point, and on two main streets that lead to the city. These lots will increase in value, as the population is bound to increase in the vicinity. Titles indisputable. Terms half cash, balance in 6 and 12 months, with interest at 7 per cent. Sale absolute. Procure a plat, select a lot, attend the sale, and buy a home.
Passenger car will leave the Union Depot at 2 o'clock, sharp, to carry out and return parties who wish to attend the sale.
G. W. ADAIR, Real Estate Agent.
398 jan18 d5t—18&25jan—1, 8&12feb

DRUGS, PAINTS, AND OILS
SCHUMANN'S PHARMACY,
PHOTOGRAPHIC Stock Depot
—AND—
CHEMICAL LABORATORY.
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BEAR,
63 Whitehall St., cor. Hunter, ATLANTA, GA
Physicians Prescriptions Carefully put up at all hours.
FRESH DRUGS, PURE CHEMICALS, A large assortment of fine Toilet Articles. HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES constantly on hand; also, Imported Brandies, Champagnes, French and German Wines, and best brands of Whisky for medical purpose. 726 jan1—dly

IF
You have Tetter or Ring-Worm, use MARSHALL'S RING AND TETTER LOTION, a certain cure. Sold by
D. B. PLUMB & CO.

IF
You have CORNS on your toes, use PEL'S CORN SOLVENT. It cures in 48 hours without pain. Sold by
D. B. PLUMB & CO.

IF
You wish Cologne Water, which has been pronounced by the Ladies THE BEST, call at
D. B. PLUMB & CO.'S.

F
You wish FRESH Onion Sets and Garden Seeds, call at
D. B. PLUMB & CO.'S.

AND IF
You wish ANY ARTICLE kept in a first-class Drug Store, call at
D. B. Plumb & Co's.
who have a stock of WARRANTED PURE MEDICINES and CHEMICALS at
26 Whitehall Street.

TO SURGEONS & PHYSICIANS
We shall receive in a few days a large supply of
Surgical Instruments
of the best manufacturers in the country, made especially for our trade. Our arrangements are such that we can supply any instrument, or can have one manufactured to order at short notice and delivered in Atlanta at New York price.
D. B. PLUMB & CO.,
26 Whitehall Street.
jan25—dtf

PORK, LARD, ETC.
THE CINCINNATI PACKING CO. QUEEN OF THE WEST HAMS CINCINNATI OHIO
THE
Cincinnati Packing Co.
PACKERS OF
PORK, LARD
—AND—
QUEEN OF THE WEST BRAND OF
EXTRA SUGAR CURED HAMS, SHOULDERS AND BREAKFAST BACON.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
537 nov20—d3m

GATE CITY PLANING MILLS
HART, BEUTELL & HART,
PROPRIETORS.
WE ARE ERECTING A PLANING MILL on the grounds adjoining the Foundry of Messrs. Winship Bros.'s, which we expect to have in running order February 1st.
We are now ready to furnish estimates, and bids. Stair building, and Scroll-work in all its branches, will have the personal attention of our
MR. H. M. BEUTELL,
which is a sufficient guarantee as to the character of the work we shall turn out.
Orders can be left at the Mill, or at the Store of our Mr. F. W. HART, No. 39 South Broad St.
Parties intending to build, especially
CONTRACTORS,
will consult their own interests by calling on us before closing arrangements for their Mill work.
HART, BEUTELL & HART.
730 jan1—d1m

The Georgia Female College,
MADISON, GEORGIA.
THIS INSTITUTION WILL FOR THE present year be under the management of Rev. R. F. ASBURY, late President of the Monroe Female College. He has arranged an efficient Board of Instructi n and expects to restore the institution to its former position of usefulness and popularity. $20 will de pay all the expenses of the literary Department.
The Session opens January 19th, 1880.
For further particulars apply to either of the undersigned
R. T. ASBURY, President.
E. L. REID, Secretary Faculty.
44 jan4—d1m sun tues thur

THE ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
Stockholders of the North Georgia Stock and Fair Association
WILL BE HELD

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 7d; in New York, 12⅝c; in Atlanta, 11¾@12c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates to-day for Georgia, slight rise followed by falling barometer northeast to southeast winds, slight rise in temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

If you want a Prescription prepared carefully and of good Medicines, at very reasonable prices, go to
F. S. CHAPMAN,
Cor. Marietta and Broad streets.
518 jan25—dtf

If you want a nice Bottle of Perfume, Hair Brush, Comb, or Sweet Cake of Soap, cheap, go to
F. S. CHAPMAN,
Cor. Marietta and Broad streets.
518 jan25—dtf

If you want any kind of Patent Medicines or any Drugs, cheap, go to
F. S. CHAPMAN,
Cor. Broad and Marietta streets.
518 jan25—dtf

THE PRICE of the "DOMESTIC" is as low as a well made Sewing Machine can be sold and it is undoubtedly the CHEAPEST (in the end) Machine to-buy. But, it does not compete with the low-priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade, and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the intelligent and well-to-do-portion of the community who can understand and appreciate real excellence, and whose necessities do not compel them to get along with an inferior article.
WHOLESALE } CRAIGE & CO., 48 Whitehall St.,
& RETAIL. } ATLANTA, GA.
N. B.—We are ready for any test that may be proposed, to demonstrate the justness of our claim to superiority. C. & Co.
39e mar25,'79 dly

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

The Campaign of 1880.

There will be in the representative hall, on Tuesday night, January 27th, 1880, a historical and political lecture, beginning at 8 o clock p.m., by Alpeora Bradley, ex-senator of Georgia. All ladies are invited free, and the gentlemen will be expected to aid in paying the gas bill at the door.
532 jan25

The Constitution.
ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 25, 1880.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Carter's Fancy beats all.

—Joe Jefferson to-morrow night.

—James L. Bass, of Griffin, is in the city.

—Fine weather for the ladies to hold dress parades.

—It is about time for another leap year party.

—The gallery seats for Joe Jefferson will not be reserved.

—See letter of Colonel B. F. Sawyer in another column.

—For first-class printing, at low rates, call on Bennett, 24 Broad street.

—If you suffer with neuralgia and headache, use Neuralgine.

—Carriages—A good assortment of fine carriages. His own make, at John M. Smith's, 48 and 52 Broad street. jan25 2t.

—We unhesitatingly assert that Carter's Fancy is the highest grade of flour ever sold in this market. We have tried it.

—If your grocer don't keep Carter's Fancy, go to them that do. Plenty of them keep it.

—Merchants will find the celebrated Carter's Fancy flour at my store at 65 Alabama street. H. L. Smith.

—Have your watch repaired by L. Loew, 60 Whitehall. He has worked for twenty years in first-class houses in Paris, Switzerland and New York. 426.

—We are authorized to state that the rumor that Mr. H. I. Kimball would build an opera house in this city is without foundation. Mr. K. has no such intention.

—Hutchison & Bro. have sole control of Hyland's Lightning Powder and Hyland's Condition Powders. All orders for these goods will be promptly filled by them.

—The last sales of money in the Atlanta building and loan association which occurred on the 20th inst., averaged fifty per cent. This beats borrowing money at eight per cent.

—Ex-Governor Conley, our efficient and accommodating postmaster, telegraphs from Washington, D C., to a friend in this city that he is solid with the administration. We are glad to hear it, as he is one of the most faithful postmasters in the south.

—Messrs Ludden & Bates, of Savannah, Ga., have made Atlanta their distributing point for their trade in this section, in consequence of which they have rented the the entire house No 70 Whitehall street for that purpose, placing Mr. O. L. Braumuller in charge. See their card to the public.

—Plans are now being drawn for a new court house, to be erected at the corner of East Hunter and Pryor streets. The work of building will, we hear, be commenced the coming summer. The new court house will be arranged in the most complete style, and will be one of the handsomest in the south.

—Drummers who make propositions to unsophisticated country girls on passenger trains should do so quietly, so as not to attract the attention of other passengers. An instance of this character occurred on the incoming passenger train of the Western and Atlantic railroad Friday night.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—M. H. Lane, of Gainesville, is visiting the city.

—A. Steward, of Morgan county, is in the city on a visit.

—W. G. Raoul and wife, of Macon, are visiting the city.

—B. C. Yancey, of Athens, was visiting Atlanta yesterday.

—H. T. Colquitt, of Social Circle, visited Atlanta yesterday.

—Rev. J. H. DeVotie, of Griffin, was in the city yesterday.

—Mrs. Scott-Siddons will probably read in Atlanta this season.

—John Howard, of Savannah, passed through Atlanta yesterday.

—John T. Wilson, Jr., of the Gainesville Argus, paid us a visit yesterday.

—P. W. Edge, W. B. Hill and George W. Findley, of Macon, are visiting the city.

—Eugene A. Hawkins and DuPont Guerry, of the Americus bar, are in the city.

—John McCullough, the eminent tragedian, Captain J. F. Burke, of the Gate City Guards, and W. C. Merrill, of the W. & A. railroad, had a great dining together yesterday afternoon.

—Dr. Charles Jones, yesterday, bought the residence of Colonel T. P. Westmoreland, on Pryor street, with the intention of making Atlanta his permanent home. Thus they come. We gladly welcome him.

—Mr. Bradbury, of the firm of Bradbury & Houghtaling, New York, was in the city yesterday, stopping at the Markham. Mr. B.'s firm represents the national bill poster's association, and he is on a tour of inspection.

Frederick Paulding.

No actor that we have seen in late years—and but one in times past—produced such an impression upon us as Mr. Paulding's "Bertuccio." It is a performance recalling that wonderful creation that is invariably associated with the name of E. L. Davenport—Sir Giles Overreach. There are passages in Mr. Paulding's "Bertuccio" equalling in intensity, in wierdness, in the simulation of the great passions of hate and love, anything ever witnessed on the Pittsburgh stage. His "Bertuccio," seen once, will never be forgotten.

* * * Mr. Frederick Paulding is a phenomenal actor, and his claims to public attention have not been immodestly set forth. He has been represented as a careful and judicious student of Shakspeare, possessed of strong dramatic instinct, learned in the art of elocution and capable of producing upon the stage an interesting view of this character. His presentation of "Hamlet" last night, justified all that had been said of him. The performance was a strong one in many respects, and was at all times worthy of attention. That he was several times brought before the curtain by the hearty plaudits of those who witnessed the play is evidence enough that they were interested and pleased.—Pittsburgh Telegraph.

The Midgets.

The wonderful Midgets will be on exhibition at the library fair all this week. They never fail to attract attention, and all who go to the fair should see the two smallest human beings in the world.

ALL AROUND US.

Savannah, Forsyth, Madison, Cotton, Washington, Etc.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEWNAN, January 24.—A great many farmers have lost their meat, having killed recklessly in mild weather to save corn.

MACON, January 24.—The citizens of Macon have sent $700 to the Irish sufferers. It was mostly sent to Tuam, one of the most afflicted districts.

COCHRAN, January 23.—This town has received during this season ten thousand bales of cotton, besides a large quantity of wool, hides, etc. It is believed that her cotton trade next year will be increased one-half.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—Candidates for census enumerator are thicker than blackberries in June.——Planters are repairing their fences, clearing up more land, and working better than at any time since the war; a prospect for better times seems to infuse them with new life.——Guano does not seem to be coming in as freely as heretofore.

HAWKINSVILLE, January 23.—At 8 p.m., on the 22d instant at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. John H. Coleman was married to Miss Mary A. Wilcox, both of Hawkinsville. Rev. E. A. H. McGehee, of Cuthbert, officiating. The bride is a daughter of M. D. Wilcox, a wealthy merchant and influential citizen. The groom is one of our sterling young business men.

FORSYTH, January 24.—Two members of our town council having resigned, an election was held Wednesday last to fill the vacancies. Like boys at play, it was "wet or dry," and the former turned up by two to one.——Miss Hattie Dunn is visiting the family of Mr. Frank M. Potts, of Atlanta.

——Captain J. M. Pander, now of the firm of A. C. & B. F. Wyly, of your city, is on a visit to his old home here.——The staunch old firm of Dumas & Allen have resumed business at their old stand.

CARTERSVILLE, January 24.—The following parties were convicted and sentenced in the superior court at this place this week, viz: George Davis, convicted of involuntary manslaughter, and sentenced to 20 years in the penitentiary; Anthony Johnson, burglary, 10 years; Charles Jones, theft, 1 year; two negro girls, theft, 1 year each; George Henderson, assault with intent to murder, 7 years. There is one murder case and one assault with intent, etc., for next week. Sheriff Kennedy is better.

SAVANNAH, January 24.—To-day was the last day of the races. The race was for the Lamar stakes, mile heat, for two year olds. The starters were Emily F. Planeroid gelding, and Wanderer, filly. In the first heat Wanderer filly came in ahead, but was distanced for foul riding. Emily F. won the second heat and the race. Time 1:48, 1:33.

Second race, consolation purse, mile dash. The starters were Lucky Hit, Aaron and Hawk. Lucky Hit, the favorite, won; Aaron second, Hawk third. Time, 1:48½.

Third race, mile heats over four hurdles; starters: Dalgasian, Jack Trigg and Jim Fay. Dalgasian, the favorite, won both heats, Jack Trigg second and Jim Fay distanced. Time, 2:15, 2:15.

GAINESVILLE, January 24.—A number of gentlemen from the north are in our midst seeking mineral property. The mining interests of the whole mountain region are looking up.——Deputy Marshal Gaston and Officers Ware and Wilson, yesterday afternoon returned from a protracted raid in the mountains, hunting for moonshiners, mountain dew, etc. Their posse consisted of about a dozen men, one of whom was accidentally, but not very seriously shot, by his own party. We do not know the full extent of their captures.——Alfred Simmons, a young man, while trying to pass on a tightrope on Wednesday last, fell thirty feet and was very seriously, if not fatally injured. He is quiet and apparently doing well.——The first quarterly meeting of Hall county Sunday school association convenes to-day at Antioch church.——To-day the Rev. M. H. Lane, the newly appointed financial agent of the Georgia Baptist female seminary, enters upon his duties.——J. W. K. Jenkins, recently of the firm of Smith & Jenkins of this city, to-day removes with his family to Atlanta. Atlanta secures a most estimable family, while Gainesville deplores the loss of such people.

EATONTON, January 23.—On Tuesday morning Mr. James H. Spivey, who resides in Rockville neighborhood, some nine miles east of Eatonton, lost by fire and everything contained in each, except a very few articles of clothing and 200 pounds of meat, perhaps, his residence, kitchen, smokehouse, dairy and wheat house. The fire was first discovered about 1 o'clock and is supposed, and not without sufficient grounds, to have been the act of an incendiary, as it originated in the wheat house in which there had been no fire for days. The estimated loss is $5,000 which is a clean loss, for not one dollar's worth was insured. Buck Spivey, colored, was on the following day arrested on what now is, and others at first deemed, sufficient proof and lodged in jail here, but he was on yesterday given his liberty.——In a few short days the Augusta store, presided over by Quinn Bros., will be closed, and its proprietors will remove to Little Rock, Arkansas.——Dr. Tanner and family, of Sandersville, have located in our town, where the former has opened a drug store.

MADISON, January 24.—The first case, within my knowledge, for the violation of the act of 1877 imposing a tax of $500 upon any emigration agent who shall seek to carry on his business in this state, occurred in our county this week. The act defines an emigration agent to be any person who shall induce citizens of Georgia to leave their homes for a permanent settlement in another state, and requires that every such agent shall first procure a license at a cost of $500, and for a violation of this law, it is in the discretion of the judge to impose a fine of any sum from $1 to $1,000. Under this section of the code, at the instance of Mr. P. R. Thomason, mayor of Madison, Messrs. Windley and Hughes, two gentlemen who had been employing negroes in Morgan county, were arrested last Wednesday. It appears that in losing hands, they had very materially interfered with some existing contracts, and were about to carry off negroes who were under an obligation to work in the county for 1880. The case came up before Judge C. H. Andrews, of the county court, on Thursday, Solicitor Baldwin representing the state and Hon. T. C. Foster the defendants. A plea of guilty was filed on arraignment, the defendants making an exculpatory affidavit setting forth their ignorance of the law and claiming that their crime was purely a technical one. The judge imposed a fine of $100 upon Windley and $50 upon Charles Hughes, he being only an employe of Windley, with the costs in the case, the total aggregating $183.45. Both Moody Wiley and a Mr. Sledge, of Atlanta, perhaps having been telegraphed for, came down upon the next train and paid the fine, and all of them left by the midnight train Thursday night. It is perhaps but right to say that Messrs. Windley and Hughes desisted as soon as they learned of the law. Windley claimed to be from Mississippi, and the negroes were hired to go to that state. The sentiment among the lawyers on the question is divided—some asserting that the fine ought to have been $500 apiece, others that the law is wrong, and in view of the circumstances a nominal fine would have been sufficient. The law itself, it is held by some, would not stand before the supreme court of the United States. There was a rumor that there would be an effort to induce the judge to remit part of the fine, but nothing yet has been done.

A Business Failure and its Results.

The house of D. Steinheimer having made an assignment of their stock to be sold for the benefit of their creditors, John Keely steps forward and buys their entire stock from the assignee, and the result will be "Bargains." Well, it appears that Keely has some money himself! Certainly he has pluck with it, for very few people would think of buying a stock of some $13,000 in January, but what limit is there to the enterprise of this, the most active merchant in the state? He was in the act of moving the goods to his store when we last saw him, and he says he wants his money back in one week. Just think of it. Merchants in town and country come and buy your goods of Keely, for no doubt you will save money by the act.

He is not going to hoard this immense stock up with the view of making it bring its full value; on the contrary, he is determined to close it out fast at low prices. He will not say anything like barefoot come and get shoes cheaper than you ever saw similar goods in your lives.

The stock of flannels is immense and the prices much below half value. Trunks, Dress Goods, Shoes, Hats, Ribbons, Ties, Blankets, Satchels, Jeans and Cassimeres, in fact all that goes to constitute a first-class Dry Goods stock, can be found here at your own price.

Bravo Capt. n! You never fail to make your weight felt in the dry goods trade of Atlanta, and you deserve the confidence which is felt in all that you advertise, for it is always fact.

This is the largest and most important purchase ever made of Dry Goods in Atlanta at assignee sale, and we predict for Captain Keely an unequalled rush for the goods it embraces.

THE LIBRARY FAIR.

Increasing Attractions and Good Attendance.

Last night the library fair was very well attended. Everybody enjoyed it. The management of the fair is not marred by the features which sometimes make such enterprises troublesome. Everybody who attend is expected to do just as he or she pleases and to regulate expenses by a common sense rule. There is no more pleasant place to spend the evenings. All the tables are full of attractions, and are attended by young ladies whose charming smiles are enough to woo the tardiest purchaser. Among the various tables we notice the Domestic Venture as maintaining a steady popularity. In connection with it is a raffle for a $500 four per cent Georgia bond at only one dollar a chance. The chances are selling well, and somebody will be made happy for a dollar. A ticket to New York and return, and a ticket to Mardi Gras and return are also offered at only 50 cents a chance. Everybody seems disposed to risk a little on these tempting chances. The beautiful piano is being prepared for raffle by Mrs. Kimball. Chances are only $1 each and the instrument is worth $500. There are various other articles of value offered on drawings and raffles.

Among the late contributions we notice at Mrs. Ball's table a supply of goods from the Roswell factories, sent by the liberality of Colonel J. W. Robertson. They are offered for raffle and chances are going freely.

The Midgets are on exhibition all the time and attract crowds. Major Adom, the smart nine pounder, and General Mite, the beautiful German lad who only weighs fifteen pounds, are attracting all the attention due them. They are enough to make the fair a success. The restaurant is one part of the fair which is always well patronized. Such delicious dishes, such superb dinners and suppers as are served there are seldom enjoyed anywhere. Prices are so low as to tempt the appetite even when one is not empty.

W. F. Blackwell & Co., the famous Durham tobacco men, have made a large and valuable contribution, which is highly appreciated. It is hoped that their generous example will be imitated. Owing to the fact that their well be a great rush at the theatre to-morrow night the fair will not be open until after the performance, when everybody can drop in and enjoy a hot oyster stew for twenty-five cents. The restaurant will be open all day Monday, and excursionists coming in late in the afternoon are requested to come in for as good a supper as they can get anywhere. Tuesday night the fair will continue with renewed vigor. There are fresh attractions every night and the programme is filled with infinite variety.

"Praise God In His Sanctuary."

The above exhortation to the praise of the Lord, we find in the one hundred and fiftieth Psalm. In several of the Psalms, we are commanded to give musical expression to our laudation. Shouts and songs are the normal manifestations of loyal hearts. Even in beasts, joy is expressed by a kind of bestial music. Who can tell when sacred music did not exist? The birds made Eden vocal with praise before man was placed there. The foundations of the earth were laid while "the morning stars sang together and all the sons of God shouted for joy." Thus, to the praise which finds voice in music, the souls of our first parents were attuned.

Sacred music gives utterance to the emotions of the soul; it expresses in sound what the pious heart feels, and affords delight to him who utters it, as well as him who hears it, and it will be retained in the church until the church militant is changed into the church triumphant.

We are gratified to learn that some of the musical people of our city are preparing sacred music, so as to be better able to render this kind of service in worship.

A Race for Liberty.

Yesterday morning while the recorder's chain gang was at work on Haynes street, one of its members, whose name was Joseph Kelly, threw down the shovel and attempted to escape. The guard, William Kelly, and his negroes gave chase, and a spirited race ensued which was not ended until a good mile of ground had been passed over. Just as he was about to escape into the woods one of the negroes jumped upon him and bore him to the ground. Kelly was then led back to his quarters and the gang when he was again placed to work. The man who attempted to get away was sent to the chain-gang a few days since, having been convicted of the offense of being disorderly in the street. He is a member of the army of tramps that frequently infest Atlanta. The two negroes who assisted in the chase were brother convicts of Kelly's, and showed considerable ability as runners. The contest of speed was a "go as you please," and the two darkeys won the race, and brought back the prize, which was the disappointed tramp.

Iron Still Advancing.

PITTSBURG, PA., January 24.—It appears that the boom has not yet run its course. One of the largest manufacturers in Pittsburg said to day that in his opinion, there would be a further and important advance very soon. He thinks the card rate will reach four cents by the first of February. It is now three and a half cents. Being asked for a reason for his belief, he said: "Well, A lea of gulty was filed on arraignment, the defendants making an exculpatory affidavit setting forth their ignorance of the law and claiming that their crime was purely a technical one. The judge imposed a fine of $100 upon Windley and $50 upon Charles Hughes, he being only an employe of Windley, with the costs in the case, the total aggregating $183.45. Both Moody Wiley and a Mr. Sledge, of Atlanta, perhaps having been telegraphed for, came down upon the next train and paid the fine, and all of them left by the midnight train Thursday night. It is perhaps but right to say that Messrs. Windley and Hughes desisted as soon as they learned of the law. Windley claimed to be from Mississippi, and the negroes were hired to go to that state. The sentiment among the lawyers on the question is divided—some asserting that the fine ought to have been $500 apiece, others that the law is wrong, and in view of the circumstances a nominal fine would have been sufficient. The law itself, it is held by some, would not stand before the supreme court of the United States. There was a rumor that there would be an effort to induce the judge to remit part of the fine, but nothing yet has been done.

A Lover's Suicide.

NEW YORK, January 25.—A Columbia, S. C. special says Preston D. Mood, editor of the Clarendon Press, and son of Henry M. Mood, one of the most distinguished Methodist preachers in South Carolina, committed suicide at Manning village last night by blowing out his brains with a pistol. Mood had addressed a beautiful lewess, and threatened to kill himself if she refused his offer. Notwithstanding his threat, the fair daughter of Israel rejected him, and the rash young journalist thus put an end to his life.

Aid for Ireland.

BALTIMORE, January 24.—Archbishop Gibbons issued a letter to the pastors of the Catholic churches of this city, directing them at all the masses to-morrow to commend the cause of suffering Ireland to their congregations and receive the contributions of the faithful to that end. At the corn and flour exchange the contributions amounted to $1,700.

The Pigeon Shooter.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, January 24.—Bell's Life publishes a letter from Captain Bogardus, the American pigeon shot, offering a match of 2,000 pounds against 1,000 pounds that he can kill 1,000 pigeons quicker than any man in the world.

Longley & Robinson.

We call attention to the advertisement of Longley & Robinson, the well-known contractors and builders. They are thoroughly identified with Atlanta's enterprise, and are full of its energy. Every facility for supplying the wants of all intending to build is offered by them at the lowest rates.

Left Out.

By a mistake the long list of arrivals at Markham house was left out of yesterday's issue. The Markham flourishes like a green bay tree.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

METHODISM was introduced in New England in 1790.

JEWS in Pesth gave $34,500 for the general poor December 12.

WINTER visitors have built a beautiful church at Green Cove Springs, Florida.

NEW YORK Israelites are agitating the question of the proper observance of their sabbath.

THE English church has 23,038 ministers, the Irish church 1,920 and the Scotch church 225.

New Goods! New Goods

MR. BOYNTON, of our firm, has just returned from New York, and we are prepared to show some of the most attractive goods ever seen in Atlanta, embracing the following lines of Goods:

New Colored Silks, New Party Silks, Brocade Silks in evening shades, Satins in evening shades, Black Silks, New Fringes, New Passamenteries, Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, Fancy Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Fancy Linen Handkerchiefs, Lace Handkerchiefs, Table Linens, Doyles, Towels, Gents' Shirts, Gents' Underwear, Ladies' Underwear, Fancy Hosiery, Kid Gloves, Cloaks, Dolmans, 300 pairs fine Bed Blankets at Great Bargains, New Flannels, all styles.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

NEW TAPESTRY, NEW INGRAINS, NEW 3-PLYS, LACE CURTAINS, LAMBREQUINS, SHADES, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

Our stock of Shoes has been replenished with New Styles from several of the leading manufacturers in Gents', Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, q.v. Call and examine our stock of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL GOODS.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

287 jan14—d1y top 3d 4th and 5th col 4thp

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,

SOLID SILVER BRIDAL PRESENTS,

SILVER-PLATED WARE,

—AT—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—AT—

J. P. Stevens & Co.,

Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 34 WHITEHALL STREET.

488 jan25—dtf

Death of Captain Dan Brown.

Died, at the old family homestead, "Sycamore Hill," Culpeper county, Virginia, on the 18th instant, after a protracted illness, Captain Dan Brown, formerly a resident of this city, and at one time deputy sheriff of this county, in which position he made many friends. Captain Brown was the last surviving brother of Mrs J. O. Harris, of this place. He was a gallant soldier in the late war, first serving as captain in the Seventh Virginia Infantry, and afterwards with Mosby till he was captured and taken to Fort Delaware, where he doubtless contracted the disease which brought on his death while in the prime of life. He was severely wounded several times. We tender our sincere sympathy to his grief-stricken relatives in this city.

A Card.

About one year ago Ludden & Bates, of Savannah, opened a branch music house in this city, placing O. L. Braumuller in charge expecting to find considerable competition in this particular locality—considering the number of dealers—they opened at first in a modest and experimental way. Now at the close of this business year they find that the expected competition amounts to nothing, and that their sales at the Atlanta branch have far exceeded their expectations, and have decided not only to continue the house in this city, but to greatly enlarge it, and, in addition, make it a distributing office for all roads centering in Atlanta. They have taken possession of the entire house No. 70 Whitehall street, which is now handsomely arranged for their business. The immense stock of goods ordered to fill it will shortly arrive, when the public will be cordially invited to call and examine the finest stock ever seen south. O. L. Braumuller & Co. are neither agents nor sub-agents of Ludden & Bates, but are a part of the "Daddy music house of the south," who rate as the third largest dealers in the world, and therefore sell more instruments than all the other southern dealers combined. The figures and facts of which can be easily obtained.

We thank the public for all past favors and ask but a fair opportunity to show that we are the largest dealers, sell the best instruments of the older t and most popular manufacturers, and at the lowest prices to be obtained on first-class goods.

Respectfully,
O. L. BRAUMULLER & CO.,
70 Whitehall St.,
Ludden & Bates' Branch Music House.
531 jan26 1t

Picked Up.

NEW YORK, January 24.—The steamer Allentown, of New Orleans, has arrived. The captain reports that on January 16, latitude 24:4, longitude 82:37, he picked up twenty bales of cotton. No marks are visible.

Mrs. Bryan's Novel, "Manch."

"Manch," Mrs. Bryan's new novel, is proving the literary success of the day. It is creating a stir in the reading world. The critics speak of it in such terms as: 'An original and powerfully written work;' "Full of dramatic power and vigor, as well as subtlety and thought;" "Unique in plot, bold and rapid in action, it enchains the attention from its first page to the last;" "Such a book as few women in the world could have written, and yet it is nobly pure and thoroughly elevated in tone." Such are a few of the opinions of the press. The Louisville Courier-Journal says: "'Manch' is a production of more than ordinary interest and power. Its characters stand out boldly and distinctly. Its plot (which we shall not give) is a strong one, with no minor parallel threads to detract from its power. Arousing interest at the beginning, it sustains and increases it to the finale without relaxation. Its motion is consistent, and at times intensely dramatic. In less skillful hands it might have been called sensational; in those of Mrs. Bryan it is an effective piece of art. The style is colored with the warm glow of the Creole—tinged by a rich poetic temperament, and surpasses one with unique figures and dainty fancies. But it is neither effeminate nor florid; on the contrary it is characterized by more of strength than accompanies the work of most women."

The handsome dress which the publishers have given "Manch" (in cloth of different colors with gold designs), is worthy of the literary contents. We see it is for sale at all of our book stores, as well as at the office of Major Nash, the resident agent of the Appletons.

A Painful Accident.

Last night, about eight o'clock, a very stout negro woman, while coming down the stairway of the surgical institute, stumbled about half-way down and fell heavily rolling to the pavement. She was carried to the office of Dr. G. G. Roy, who, upon examining her, discovered that some sharp-pointed object, probably a nail, had been driven through the upper eyelid of her right eye making an ugly contusion. The right side of her face was so swollen from the bruise that her eye was entirely closed. Otherwise she was uninjured, though in a feeble condition. Dr. Roy dressed the bruise carefully and pronounced it not serious. The name of the unfortunate woman is Adeline White, her residence being in Walker row, near the old mineral spring. She was taken home and tenderly cared for by her friends. The moral is that but an advance to $6 is confidently expected before the building season fairly sets in.

A Lover's Suicide.

NEW YORK, January 25.—A Columbia, S. C. special says Preston D. Mood, editor of the Clarendon Press, and son of Henry M. Mood, one of the most distinguished Methodist preachers in South Carolina, committed suicide at Manning village last night by blowing out his brains with a pistol. Mood had addressed a beautiful lewess, and threatened to kill himself if she refused his offer. Notwithstanding his threat, the fair daughter of Israel rejected him, and the rash young journalist thus put an end to his life.

Joe Jefferson.

Never since Booth appeared in Atlanta has there been such a rush for seats as there is now for Joe Jefferson's to-morrow night performance. Excursions are coming in on nearly all the roads to bring people to see him. Nearly all the seats are reserved down stairs and the gallery is going. It will be a superb house.

Dupree & Benedict's

Dupree & Benedict's popular minstrel company appeared at the opera house last evening to a fine audience, the gallery being crowded while the parquett and dress circles were comfortably filled with an appreciative audience. The music was first-class throughout. The programme arranged for the evening embraced a fine selection of songs and ballads, together with a farce entitled "Scenes in Front of a Clothing Store" and the sensational burlesque of "Little Red Riding Hood."

These were rendered in good style. The songs were new and attractive while the plays were both amusing and interesting. Frank Dumont, an old favorite in the south, appeared several times during the evening and sang some of his most popular songs. Leonard and Jones the song and dance members of the troupe, appeared to fine advantage, pleasing the audience at every step. The show is a good one and amusing throughout. The jokes are new and refreshing, and the gags mirth provoking.

Empress Soap, equal to Cashmere Bouquet, at $1 per dozen, at Westmoreland & King's. Westmoreland & King solicit physicians' prescriptions. jan 25-1t.

Special.

Messrs. D. B. Plumb & Co., 28 Whitehall street, call attention to several articles of interest to many, particularly physicians. We can speak for ourselves in regard to Plumb's Cologne. It is exquisite.

"Cheapest Furniture House in Georgia"

Will receive next Thursday, one carload Chamber Suits complete, for $25.00. These suits will not be in stock three days, parties wishing them should place their orders at once. One hundred folding and bedroom Lounges for sale cheap.

P. H. SNOOK.
jan25—d2t sun wed

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY

Who carries the largest and finest stock of DRY GOODS in Atlanta?

DOUGHERTY!

At what Dry Goods Store can the largest crowd of people be seen?

At DOUGHERTY'S!

Why so? Because he is selling goods for Less Money than any House this side of New York. Who says so?

EVERYBODY!

Why do they say so? Because they can buy of him at a saving of money, and say that your child can buy as cheap as yourself. Where is this place?

39 & 41 Peachtree St.,

ATLANTA, GA.

What did you say he deals in? The Largest and Finest stock of DRY GOODS, SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, TRIMMINGS, etc., to be found in the South. CLOAKS, SHAWLS, BLANKETS, SHOES & HATS. LADIES' READY-MADE CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.

I can show the goods and by figures prove to you that I am on the inside when the prices are mentioned. I am determined to reduce my stock if you need goods and will be kind enough to call. Terms cash. D. H. DOUGHERTY.

516 jan25—d&wft

The Churches To-Day.

St. Philip's church (Episcopal)—Rev. R. C. Foute, rector. Services at 10:45 a.m. Evening prayer at 4:30 p.m.

Rev. David Wills, D.D., will conduct divine service every Sabbath at 10:30 o'clock a.m. in the chapel at the McPherson Barracks. Sunday-school at 9 p.m.

St. Luke's Episcopal church, corner of Walton and Spring streets. Morning prayer at 10:30 a.m., Rev. Dr. W. C. Williams officiating. Sunday-school at 3:30 a.m. Seats free. All invited.

Y. M. C. A.—Service at the Young Men's Christian association hall, 49½ Whitehall street, this (Sunday) evening at 4 o'clock. Good singing and short talks. All are cordially invited to attend.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street—Rev. J. H. Martin, D.D., pastor. Sabbath-school at 9:30 a.m.; W. A. Moore, superintendent. Divine services at 11 a.m. and at 7:30 p.m. by the pastor.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street—Rev. Wm. E. Boggs, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:15 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 3:30 a.m.; Dr. Nesbit, superintendent. Regular weekly prayer-meeting on Wednesday night at 7:15 o'clock. All are invited to attend.

St. Paul's M. E. church, corner Hunter and Bell streets—Rev. A. C. Thomas, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.; J. K. Thrower, superintendent.

German Lutheran church—Divine service at 10:30 a.m. by Rev. F. P. Kersten, of Jeffersonville, Ind. Sunday-school at 2:00 p. m. Seats free. All invited.

Third Baptist church, 32 Jones avenue—Rev. H. C. Hornady, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. by the pastor. Subject at morning service: "Parental Authority." Sunday-school at 9 a.m.; J. A. Richardson, superintendent; W. H. Bell, vice-superintendent.

First Baptist church, corner Walton and Forsyth streets—Rev. D. W. Gwin, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:15 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m. Weekly prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7:15. All are welcome.

Trinity M. E. church, south, corner Whitehall and West Pattern streets—Rev. John W. Heidt, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 a.m. and 7:15 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9:15 a.m.; W. A. Haygood, superintendent. Sunday-school at Pierce chapel, Jackson street, at 3 p.m.; J. Grant, superintendent. General experience meeting Monday at 7:15 p.m; weekly prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:15 p.m. Seats free. All invited.

A most attractive and delightful service has been introduced by Professor Capwell, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, consisting of an hour of sacred song. The service on last Sunday was largely attended and enjoyed by all who were present. Trinity has taken an advance step, under the leadership of Professor Capwell, whose reputation is a guarantee of the success of the new service. New pieces of Sunday-school music will be introduced every Sunday afternoon. You are invited.

Second Baptist church, corner Washington and Mitchell streets—Rev. A. T. Spalding, D.D., pastor. Services 11:00 a.m. and 7 p.m. by the pastor. Special subject of the evening service: "Duties of the Husband to the Wife." Sunday-school at 9:00 a.m.; A. C. Briscoe, superintendent.

The congregation and friends of the 2d Baptist church will be pleased to know that Professor Krager has completed his choir. The music hereafter will be of the finest order, and under his skillful direction, will be rendered in the best style.

This morning, Warren's Te Deum will be sung This evening Deus Miseratuer by Thomas.

First Methodist church, Peachtree street—Rev. Clement A. Evans, pastor. Class-meeting at 9:30 a.m. in the lecture room. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:15 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.; J. C. Courtney, superintendent. Wednesday night meeting at 7:15. Youngmen's meeting Thursday at 7:15 p.m. Strangers particularly invited to all these services. Seats free.

Marietta Street M.E. church.—S A. Winsor, pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m. Preaching at 11 a.m. by Rev. James Hicks, A.M., of Brunswick, Maine, and at 7 p.m. by the pastor.

Universalist hall No. 5, Mitchell street—W. C. Bowman pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. by Dr. Clayton. Topic: "The New Birth." Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m.

Sixth Baptist church, on West Hunter street—Preaching at 11 a.m. by Rev. S. G. Lamphier, and 7 p.m. by Rev. W. H. H. Dorsey. Sabbath-school at 9:30 a m. Members especially invited to attend. Prayer-meeting Tuesday night.

Mission of the Redeemer, Castleberry's Hill—Services at 7:00 p.m. by Rev. Dr. Williams. Sunday-school at 5 p.m.

Evans Chapel, corner Chapel and Stonewall streets—Rev. T. A. Beall, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. by the pastor, and at 7 p.m. by Rev. M. W. Arnold. Sabbath-school at 9 p.m.; R. C. Orr, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Class meeting on Friday night.

A NOVEL SERVICE.

The Young Men's Christian association, 49½ Whitehall street, will have a novel service this evening at 4 o'clock. There will be no leader. These services are always pleasant and profitable. There will be good singing, as they have a new organist, under the management of one of the professors of the city.

The free reading rooms supplied with chess and checkers are open each week, from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Don't fail to come this evening and help in the singing.

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY

I have a large stock of BLANKETS, BED COMFORTS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, FLANNELS, and other WOOLEN GOODS, so if you need any thing in this line I will guarantee to save you some money if you will only call and examine my stock before you purchase. This is a business proposition! Will you not forget it?

D. H. DOUGHERTY.

498 jan24—d&wky 1f 3d or 4th col near top

I have in store, handsomely arranged, fifty beautiful Spun Silk and rich Tapestry Parlor Suites, in soft tints for evening. Also, thirty very cheap Rep Suits, with 100 Marble Tables. These goods were contracted for last September at prices fully 30 per cent less than they can be bought for to day. P. H. SNOOK.

jan25—d2t sun wed

Parties desiring my services will please leave their calls either at my office, 3 W. Wall street, or residence, 128 Collins.

jan25—1t J. J. KNOTT, M.D.

Bankrupt Stock.

GOOD NEWS FOR ATLANTA!

BIG BARGAINS

Will be the order of the day next week at the Great Dry Goods, Carpet and Shoe House of

JOHN RYAN,

WHITEHALL STREET.

Mr. Ryan received, a few days ago, a letter from his resident buyer in New York, stating that he had purchased an immense stock of

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, Shoes and Hats

From the assignee of a firm that lately failed on Sixth Avenue, New York, at 47 cents on the dollar, and requested that a check for $22,485 be forwarded at once, which was complied with promptly. Some of the above stock has been received by express, and the balance will be here the first of the week.

STARTLING BARGAINS!

GREAT HAS BEEN THE CRASH

And the people of Atlanta will reap the benefit by calling at once and examining this immense lot at

JOHN RYAN'S.

Below please find a list of the goods already received, and there is no telling what bargains will be suffered on Monday morning, as soon as the balance of goods are received.

80 dozen Gents' Unlaundried Linen Bosom Shirts at 25